THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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IN THE CAPITOL.

THE SILVER BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

Colonel Hayes Pondering Over Another Veto—An Attempt to Be Made to Collect the Unpaid Taxes in the South—The Kellogg Case—Congressional Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The senate has received a communication from the secretary of the treasury in response to his resolution of the 1st instant, calling for a statement of the amounts of "direct taxes" yet due from the several states and "the reasons, if any exist, why the same have not been collected, or should not now be collected, agreeably to the provisions of the act of August 5, 1861." The report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that the amounts due and uncollected from the eleven states which participated in the rebellion aggregate $2,725,104, and that the balances due from all other states and territories amount to $455,228. The principal items forming this latter total are $207,685 for Wisconsin, $62,618 for New Mexico, $2,582 for Kansas, $35,141 for Oregon, and $6,982 for Utah. The commissioner reports that offsetting war claims have been presented, but not yet adjusted, from the states of Wisconsin and Kansas.

Commissioner Raum, after reciting the successive acts of congress by which the collection of this direct tax in the insurrectionary states was suspended up to January 1, 1879, reports that no action on the subject has since been taken by the bureau of internal revenue, but that, in his opinion, the secretary of the treasury is authorized by existing laws to order the collection of the direct tax to be resumed in those states at any time and to be carried on to completion, unless congress shall otherwise determine.

The commissioner also points out that under the law of 1862, the direct tax was made chargeable in the insurrectionary states upon the lands, the proportionate amounts to be collected from the owners thereof. "This act," he says, "provides that the direct tax charged against each parcel of land shall be a lien thereon until paid; that lien evidently remains upon each and every parcel of land in those states upon which the direct tax has not been paid."

NOTE.—The states which adhered to the union assumed for themselves the collection and payment of their respective apportionments of the total amount of the direct tax levied—viz: $20,000,000.]

The amounts reported as still due from the eleven states referred to are about as follows: Virginia, $286,000; North Carolina, 190,000; South Carolina, $153,000; Georgia, $92,000; Alabama, $529,000; Mississippi, $343,000; Louisiana, $71,000; Tennessee, $288,000; Arkansas, $108,000; Florida, $7,000; Texas, $174,000.

Secretary Sherman, in transmitting this report, says: "There can be no doubt that the secretary of the treasury is charged with the duty of collecting this direct tax under the provisions of existing laws. To leave these taxes uncollected will be an unconstitutional and inequitable discrimination against those states which have paid their respective quotas of the tax under the statute of 1861 and other acts. The last legal suspension of the collection expired January 1, 1869. It remains for congress to decide whether the collection shall proceed under the methods provided by existing statutes, or whether additional legislation is necessary. The protracted suspension may render the collection of the final balance difficult and uncertain, and if further legislation be necessary, it should be immediate."

The senate committee on privileges and elections to-day in the Spofford-Kellogg case, adopted a resolution requesting both parties to inform the committee what number of witnesses they desire to call and the points of testimony they respectively expect to elicit. The committee will then determine the time and manner in commencing the investigation.

There is good authority for stating that the president will veto the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills as passed by the senate, and that if it reaches him on Friday or Saturday, the veto message will be sent to the house of representatives on Monday next. The attorney-general has already furnished the president his objections to the sections concerning the supervisors and deputy marshals which especially relates to his department. It is expected that the message will be brief, and will hold that the supervisors in the character of supervisors and deputy marshals is necessary to ensure free elections.

Representative Cox (New York) introduced a bill in the house to-day, providing for holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures and the products of soil in the city and state of New York. Edison J. Vance, formerly appointment clerk of the treasury, has been appointed chief clerk of the Indian office.

Judge Jno. F. Dillon, of the United States court, for the eighth district, which includes Iowa and Missouri, has resigned, and Hon. George W. McCrary, secretary of war, will be appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. McCrary will not leave the cabinet until the first of September next. Judge Dillon is to accept the law professorship at the Columbia university of New York.

Associate-Justice Hunt, who was so ill in winter that his life was despaired of, is slowly improving, and his friends are encouraged to hope that he will resume his duties in the supreme court.

Vice President Wheeler will not return to Washington during the present session. He suffers much from nervousness.

THE HOUSE.

The house resumed consideration in the morning hour of the bill to repeal and amend the laws relating to the transfer of cases from state to federal courts. Mr. Poland suggested to Mr. Townshend, who has charge of the bill, whether in view of the importance of the measure and the lack of attention given it, he would not consent to have it referred to the judiciary committee or recommitted to the committee on revision of laws, not to be brought back at this session. Mr. Townshend declined to accede to the suggestion, and intimated there was no lack of interest or attention on the part of the house. He insisted on his demand for the previous question. The republican side of the house thereupon refrained from voting lest there should not be a quorum, and then the call of the house was commenced, by which the morning hour was used up without making any progress with the bill.

The house resumed the consideration of the silver bill, the pending question being upon agreeing to the fourth section as amended yesterday providing that the charges for converting gold and silver bullion into coin shall be the difference between the market value in New York city of the bullion and the legal tender value of the coin. Mr. Warner, amid cries of "regular order" from the republican side, endeavored to explain that in the event of the rejection of the fourth section he would, at the direction of the coinage committee, offer a substitute therefor. The fourth section was agreed to—yeas, 113; nays, 109. The result was greeted with applause on the republican side. The following democrats voted in the affirmative: Beltzhoover, Cox, Covert, Deuster, Hurd, Martin of Delaware, Morrison, Morse, O'Neill, Potts, Ross, Springer, Talbott and F. E. Jones, of Texas, greenbacker, also voted in the affirmative, and Kelly, of Pennsylvania, in the negative.

The fifth section, which directs the payment of small silver coins to the extent that they may be required in exchange for gold coins, or for standard silver dollars, or for United States notes at par, in sums not less than fifty dollars, was agreed to.

Mr. Warner demanded the previous question on the sixth section, which makes gold coins and standard silver dollars legal tender in all payments. The previous question was seconded. Mr. Weaver (Iowa) moved to amend the sixth section by adding to it a clause directing the secretary of the treasury to cause to be paid out, without discrimination, the standard silver dollars belonging to the government that may be in the treasury, the same as gold coin, in the liquidation of all kinds of coin obligations against the government. The amendment was adopted by 142 to 75, and the section as amended, was agreed to.

The discussion continued on the bill until five o'clock, when the house adjourned.

The Iowa Democrats.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, May 21.—The democratic state convention assembled this morning. Nearly all the counties in the state were represented with large delegations. A temporary organization was effected, with J. W. Hagerman, of Keokuk, president.

Upon re-assembling, General A. C. Dodge was made chairman and T. A. Walker secretary. The committee on credentials reported 476 delegates present out of 609 provided for in the call.

A state central committee, headed by Ed. Campbell, jr., of the 15th district, was appointed.

General Dodge, on taking the chair, denounced the republican party for forcing the resumption of specie payments, and advocated the union of all the elements opposed to the republican party.

H. H. Trimble was nominated for governor by acclamation, and Moses Bloom for lieutenant-governor.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Situation in Germany—The Irish University Bill, Etc.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, May 22.—A Times Berlin dispatch says: Herr Von Forckenbecks's resignation of the presidency of the reichstag, shows that the liberals have been beaten on all hands by the conservatives and clericals. Bismarck's star is in ascendant.

It is rumored that a proclamation of clemency relative to the enforcement of the folk laws, will be issued on the occasion of the emperor's golden wedding.

Herr Seydewitz, conservative member of the reichstag, has been elected president of that body in place of Herr Forekenbreck resigned.

LONDON, May 22.—The Catholic hierarchy and newspapers of Ireland maintain a profound silence respecting the bill for the establishment of the university of St. Patrick at Dublin, introduced by The O'Connor Don in the house of commons on the 15th inst. In the absence of knowledge whether it would be the end or only the beginning of the difficulty, the Protestants of Ireland look unfavorably on the measure; they say they must be certain of its acceptance by Rome before it can do any good. The Protestant Dissenters and the church liberal society of England bitterly oppose the measure and are organizing public agitation against it. The independent liberals and radical members of parliament will endeavor to talk out the bill. The attitude of the marquis of Hartington and Mr. Gladstone is not known.

SIMLA, May 21.—Among the stipulations of the treaty between the governments of India and Afghanistan is the cession of Ali Kheyl, Peiwar Pass, Lundi Khotal, Khyber Pass and Piseen valley beyond Queta. The British will restore Candahar and Jellallabad, and ultimately Dakka.

PARIS, May 21.—The radical members of the chamber adopted the following order of the day:

"The chamber, regretting that the movements in the distribution of pardons has not made an application more politic, more conformable with the amnesty law, and hoping that in future the government will so apply it as to avoid electoral conflicts and give the country the pacification it needs, passes to the order of the day."

This is practically a resolution of censure and would involve the fall of the cabinet, which will, therefore, it is believed, demand the order of the day, pure and simple.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BERLIN, May 22.—Prince Bismarck has submitted to the proposition for the appointment of a committee to prepare a draft of the bill regulating the railway system. The Prussian government has prepared bills as the basis for the committee's deliberations. These refer to the institution of the imperial railway board and court of administration to decide the disputes concerning the direction of railways. The Boruse Gazette says the supervision of the sales of silver is solely attributable to the low price which causes a loss of fifteen per cent to the government.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PARIS, May 22.—The committee on technical questions, appointed by the Darien canal congress, has abandoned all projects except that for a canal by the way of Nicaragua with locks, and that for a canal to connect Lemon bay with the port of Panama. In the report to be presented on Friday the committee will ask the congress to decide finally between these two routes. The tariff committee has adopted a report urging an average increase of fifty per cent in the duties on cotton threads.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, May 22.—The Journal de Bruxelles reaffirms the rumor which had been discredited that Count Andrassy has asked permission to resign. The Journal says the emperor refused the permission but granted a three months furlough.

The Standard's dispatch from Simla says fears of a serious disturbance in Decan are dissipated, many ringleaders having been arrested.

The Grand Commandery.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, May 22.—The grand commandery met here yesterday morning with a large attendance from all parts of the state. After the usual street parade the grand commandery marched to St. John's church where the liturgy of the order was recited and an eloquent address delivered by Mr. Roland B. Hall, of Macon. In the afternoon the prize drill came off in which the Palestine commandery of Savannah was successful. At the night session Major C. R. Armstrong, of Eastman, was elected eminent grand commander. At 11 o'clock last night balloting for other officers was going on. Hon. Pratt Adams, of Savannah, was elected next grand orator. The grandest display ever seen in the Augusta opera house was witnessed last night. It was the May festival of Madame Louis's dancing class. The house was crowded to suffocation.

The Strikers.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—The sailors in this port have gone on a strike for an increase of wages. The movement so far does not seem to be important, embracing as it does only a few hundred seamen, but it may grow to larger proportions.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The longshoremen's strike continues unchanged. The St. Laurent sailed on time this morning and the Bothnia this afternoon. The steamers took out full cargoes.

The Dry Men.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.—Delegates to the temperance convention, who favor the prohibition ticket, nominated yesterday evening the following candidates for the state offices: For governor, R. S. Brown, of Indianapolis; for lieutenant-governor, Rev. J. V. R. Miller.

A lengthy address to the people was adopted urging the necessity of independent political action by the temperance men.

Too Nice for Anything.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DETROIT, May 22.—A cablegram was received here yesterday from Henley, Mr. Steward announces that the Shoewaccamette rowing crew, on account of their having been mechanics or artisans, will be barred from entering the lists at the forthcoming Henley regatta. H.

The Negroes.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Marshal Frederick Douglass and Professor R. T. Greener, both colored, had a joint discussion of the negro exodus question at Hillsdale, D. C., yesterday evening. Douglass opposed emigration of the negroes from the south.

At Concordia Hall.

Last night at the Concordia hall there was a most enjoyable entertainment. The play of the evening was Robertson's comedy, "Ours." The play was well presented, each of the ladies and gentlemen filling the respective roles in a manner which pleased the entire audience.

The Texas Rangers.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN ANTONIA, May 22.—The eighth annual reunion of Terry's Texas rangers was held there yesterday. There was a large attendance. General Ord and other United States officers were present.

The Chinese in Australia.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 21.—The legislative council has virtually rejected the ministerial bill for the restriction of Chinese immigration.

THIS WORLD OF OURS.

AND ITS CRIMES AND ACCIDENTS.

A Choice Society Sensation Among the Louisville "Bang-Tung"—How Freeman Tried to Play the Role of Abraham Minus, the Ram in the Brush, Etc.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 21.—A society muddle that has caused great excitement, is stated as follows; Wm. H. Tomlinson, brother of ex-Secretary Belknap's wife, was prevented from killing his cousin, E. Hanley Bowman, by interference of father and appeals of mother. Tomlinson and Bowman are partners in business, the father of the former having given him starting money. Two years ago Tomlinson married Miss Jessie Buckner, of Greenville, Miss., who was attending school at Harrodsburg, Ky., the home then made by her husband's family. Miss Buckner was as accomplished as she was beautiful, and while in Kentucky was in care of Phil. Shamson, Milton G. Durham's successor in congress. Miss Buckner came of a distinguished family of Mississippi, and is a cousin of Senator Beck's wife. Bowman, her uncle, is regent of Kentucky university. His father was late collector at Lexington. The cause of breach between Tomlinson and Bowman was the discovery of an improper and criminal intimacy between Bowman and his wife. Confession was forced from both, the wife declaring her husband's partner and cousin had drugged her with wine. Her husband sent her to Mississippi and Bowman fled to Washington. It is feared that serious trouble may yet grow out of the affair.

The following letter, written by the wife of Charles P. Freeman to her sister-in-law in Natick, where Freeman formerly resided, gives new light upon their madness, and shows their "faith" quite different from that shown by Abraham when called to offer up his son Isaac;

BARNSTABLE, MASS., May 10, 1879.—Dear Sister: We have received your letters. I had looked for one for a long time. I never thought it would find us here. Am glad to know you are all well. We are in need of nothing, but we thank God for your kind thoughts for our comfort. I have no doubt you suffer for us. I cannot tell you how it all came to be. You know how dearly we both loved our precious little one. We have tried for more than a year to live entirely devoted to God and to the good of others. We had given up dress, the desire for money, and everything that was not pure in purpose. You would hardly have believed it was Charlie. He never was profane, had not drank since I knew him, and was one of the best of husbands and fathers; but now he commenced a life of prayer and faith in God, and I with him. He read his Bible every spare moment, and his whole life was spent in Christian, earnest work for good, and his whole aim (not neglecting other duties) was to win souls to Christ and seek himself eternal life. One trial of our faith came after another, and God blessed us very much the more we trusted Him. By and by there came a week and more of great and new trials. Charlie did not sleep nor eat, scarcely, for nearly two weeks. During this time of painful trial he felt that God required him to have the faith of Abraham. You know what that was in regard to Isaac. He could not put away from him the more he tried the more it came home to him. At last he said to the Lord he would be willing to bear the test, he thought that would be all God would ask. That seemed to end it for the day. That night it came to him more powerfully; he could not help it. Oh, God alone knows how I suffered! But having such great faith in God to believe he would stop him just in the nick of time—that it was only a trial of faith—knowing, as I did, Charlie's life and love, his fear to disobey God, and that he had Abraham's faith, I could not hinder him. But to the end of my life I thought God would suffer her to be touched, any more than that the day will fail to come. We thought God would see our faith and give us some token of acceptance. We believed God would thunder from heaven to our help, and speak to our darling; but when I found my precious Edie gone, O, Father, how I felt! But comfort seemed to come again. Abraham believed God would raise Isaac, and we felt that it was God's plan to take her so as to raise her from the dead, and thus show His mighty power and love. We did believe He would do this in order to show the world that the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob still lives, and so wake up the frozen church of God to its duties—the church so married to the world that there is scarcely any difference between the two. We believe this was the way that Edie would yet go with Charlie to preach the gospel of the kingdom. What a power she would be. What glory to his cause. Elijah, Elisha, Christ and the apostles raised the dead, and why should not God do it now as then? We believed he would. But the time has so far passed, and we are here. God knows we are innocent of any crime. Charlie still thinks God is going to manifest his power and glory, and himself be justified in the eyes of the world. God grant it may be so.

Oh, you cannot know my sorrow! It almost breaks my heart! My dear, dear, Edie! Charlie is innocent, oh, he is, of any crime; but I am afraid it was a mistaken faith in God. Dear Lord, help us in our need. HATTIE.

CHARLOTTE, May 21, 1879.—Mr. B. Frank Wilson who was found dead on the floor of his room Monday night was buried from the Presbyterian church this morning, attended by a large cortege of friends. His sudden death has cast a pall of gloom over the community. It is supposed that his death was caused by heart disease.

Colonel Charles W. Alexander, was elected yesterday, colonel of the second regiment to fill the vacancy caused by his own resignation. The boys wont let him retire.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Tribune's Omaha special says Orlando Cassler, who in February last murdered George L. Nunaroe, was hanged to-day at Seward, Neb. A mob tore down the enclosure around the scaffold and witnessed the execution. Cassler asserted on the scaffold that he was innocent and his life had been sworn away. He was cool and resigned throughout.

FRANKLIN, O., May 21.—A novel and interesting wedding took place this afternoon in the court-room. Mr. Ed Wilson and Mrs. Hattie Danforth were the happy couple. What made the case more interesting was, just ten minutes before Mrs. Danforth was granted a divorce from her husband, Charles Danforth. As soon as the divorce was granted Mr. Wilson stepped forward and took Mrs. Danforth's arm, and requested Judge Hord to make them husband and wife, which request he promptly complied with.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—William Ammen, alias Storey, of St. Louis, recently eloped with Jennie Atchley, the wife of F. A. Farmer, of Batavia, Ohio. He was captured and placed in jail at Batavia. Early this morning a mob entered the jail, seized Story and hung him on one of the timbers of the bridge over the little Miami. After hanging a few minutes the rope broke and Story dropped into the river, and succeeded in gaining the shore, whence he was taken to a hotel, where he remains.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

JONESBORO, GA., May 21.—A difficulty between two negroes on W. H. Dorsey's place, near Lovejoy's station, in this county, resulted in the death of one of the parties. The reasons are not known here. The two negroes had a fuss some days ago, and this morning about 6 o'clock one shot the other in the stomach with an army musket heavily charged, killing him instantly. The full particulars have not been received here yet. H.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CLIFTON, ONT., May 22.—Harmon Peer, of Teeterville, Ontario, yesterday afternoon, successfully performed the feat of jumping from the new suspension bridge into the Niagara river, below the falls, a distance of 196 feet.

GALVESTON, May 22.—A dispatch to the News from Ft. Davis says that an Englishman named Clark, who was on his way to Arizona, was killed by Indians twelve miles east of Vanhorn stage station yesterday, stripped of his clothing and left near the roadside.

BOSTON, May 21.—Isaac B. Folger, senior editor and proprietor of the Brockton Advance, has disappeared from that town leaving an indebtedness of over ten thousand dollars. It is said that the most of the money was secured by fraud.

HAVANA, May 21.—It has just been discovered that a large but unknown amount of forged stamped paper has recently been put afloat, and is now in circulation. Eight thousand dollars' worth in gold has already been detected. Two arrests have been made and an investigation set on foot.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Denwood B. Hinds and Henry Hinds, jointly indicted for the murder of Isaac D. James on the 16th of April last, were arraigned in the criminal court to-day, and afterwards remanded to jail. No day was fixed for their trial.

A BRUTAL CRIME.

An Athens Father Poisons and Brains His Child.

Monday last, at Athens, a negro child about four years of age was poisoned by its father, who afterwards inflicted some wounds upon its head, from the combined effects of which the child died. The brutal murder caused considerable excitement and a good deal of indignation among the residents of Athens, when the facts in the affair came to light.

The particulars of the affair we learn to be as follows: Several years since a negro woman by the name of Stevens gave birth to a child. She was not married, but had been living with a negro man, whose name we did not learn, as his wife. The mother, shortly after the birth of her child, told its father that he would have to support the baby. This the father refused to do, and up to a few days ago the condition of things remained unchanged.

Sunday last the negro girl went to the father of the child, and told him that he would either have to marry her or support the baby, and that in the event that he would do neither that she would have him arrested. This threat seems to have enraged both the father and his mother. He swore that he would neither marry the woman of support the child. In this he was supported by his mother who openly stated that before her son should marry the woman Stevens or support her child that she would put an end to her life of the offspring. The following day the mother went into the country to consult with some of her relatives as to the best plan to pursue in the matter and left her child in the care of her grandfather. The father of the child and his mother soon learned of the absence from the city of the mother of the child and at once commenced to lay their plans to put the baby out of existence. They procured some poison and went to the house where they found the baby in the possession of the old negro, in whose care the child had been left. The old man was driven from the house, after which the doomed child was made to swallow the poison. After the poison had been administered, it seems that the brutal pair, to make sure of their murderous job, struck the child some blows upon its head, fracturing the skull. From the combined effects of the poison and the wounds the child soon died. As soon as the news of the brutal murder had been noised about indignation was raised to a considerable pitch in the community. The murderers made an attempt to escape but were captured and are now confined in jail. A coroner's inquest was held and a post mortem examination made. The facts as stated above were brought to light at the holding of the inquest.

THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

A Colored Row—The Trial of Congressman Hull.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 21.—A serious row occurred last evening at Madison, in Madison county, in this state, between two colored companies of base ball players. A company from Tallahassee visited Madison to play with a company there. The game not going right, a fight arose, in which one man was shot, and is not expected to live, and another was so badly cut that he may die. Several others were severely wounded. Sixteen of the party were arrested and put in jail last evening.

The trial of Hall and Goulding for conspiracy to defraud the voters of Brevard county at the last election is progressing, but no new evidence has yet been brought out. The evidence so far is only a repetition of that elicited on the trial of the Brevard county officials last January. The railroad cases before Judge Bradley have not made much headway. It looks to-night as if a continuance would be asked for by one side or the other to-morrow.

LORILLARD'S RACERS.

The Horses That Are to Figure in the Great English Events of This Year and Next.

Special dispatch to the Courier Journal.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Mr. Pierre Lorillard's string of racers have attracted much attention among the many English turfmen who have stables at Newmarket, as they are to figure in important events this year and next. There are seven youngsters of great promise, aside from Parole and the Duke of Magenta. Concerning the condition of this latter horse, the greatest king of the American turf, discouraging reports have reached New York but he may nevertheless run in the various races. Mr. Lorillard has displayed excellent judgment in selecting his squad of racers, and they are just such as will carry American colors to the front. It would be difficult for any English owner to select a half-dozen colts and fillies that would compare with, much less beat, those of Mr. Lorillard in appearance, size, shape and action, and all points that indicate likelihood to turn out great racers. If the Lorillard luck abides by the other youngsters of his stable, they will make a brilliant racing history. Here is his stud:

Duke of Magenta, b. c., foaled 1875, by Lexington; dam Magenta, by imp. Yorkshire, out of Merlana, by imp. Glencoe.

Parole, b. g., foaled 1873, by imp. Leamington; dam Maiden, by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark, by imp. Glencoe.

Uncas, b. c., foaled 1876, by Lexington; dam Coral, by Vandal, out of imp. Cairngorme, by Catherstone.

Friar, b. c., foaled 1877, by imp. Saxon; dam Fanny Washington, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington, by Garrison's Zinganee

Cherokee, b. c., foaled 1877, by imp. Saxon; dam Fanny Ludlow, by imp. Eclipse, (formerly Sue Morrissey) out of Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.

Boreas, b. c., foaled 1877, by imp. Saxon; dam Nellie Gray, by Lexington, out of Frunelia, by imp. Glencoe.

Papoose, ch. f., foaled 1877, by imp. Leamington; dam Maiden, by Lexington, out of Kitty Clark, by imp. Glencoe, full sister to Parole.

Geraldine, b. f., foaled 1875, by imp. Saxon; dam Girl of the Period, by Virgil, out of Nannie Butler, by Leamington.

Neadd, b. f., foaled 1877, by imp. Saxon; dam imp. Highland Lassie, by Blair Athol, out of Rupee, by the Nabob.

Cherokee and Papoose are entered for the Goodwood and Nassau stakes of 1881, and others of the American horses in England will figure in the prominent events of 1880. Mr. M. H. Sanford, of Kentucky, and the duke of Hamilton, have both valuable American exportations on the other side. Mr. Sanford has sold all his original stock in England, the duke of Hamilton having purchased the grand old race-horse Preakness and the valuable mare Start. The latter sold for $2,000. It will be remembered what a howl echoed over the English downs when Preakness took the first prize at the royal agricultural horse-show of Bristol. That howl has settled down into a sigh, now that American-bred horses rule the English turf.

Mr. Addison Cammack's bay colt Newfchalet figures in some of the important racing events near at hand. The second spring-summer meeting, which began on Tuesday, lasts until the 14th and 15th. The Epsom summer meeting begins May 17 and extends to May 30. The Epsom Derby will be run on the second day, and the Oaks on the fourth day.

Fred. Archer, the wealthy little English jockey who has ridden several of the Lorillard stud this year, is to be married in a few days to a sister of McGeorge, the celebrated English starter.

Mr. Lorillard will in a few days sail for Europe, to keep the watch of his stud of racers, and he hopes to attend the Derby, Ascot and Goodwood events, and he may remain until after the Newmarket meetings in October. Parole's next engagement is on Friday, May 30, in the race for the Epsom gold cup. The Oaks race is on the same day.

The Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 21.—At the annual meeting of the Associated Press of the state of New York this morning the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Carroll Smith, of the Syracuse Journal; secretary and treasurer, Henry O. R. Tucker, of the Troy Times; executive committee, Messrs. William Purcell, of the Rochester Union; C. G. Fairman, of the Elmira Advertiser; Charles W. McCune, of the Buffalo Courier; Philip Teneyck, of the Albany Journal; S. N. D. North, of the Ithica Herald.

No Yellow Fever.

KEY WEST, May 21.—The city, island and port, are perfectly healthy. No yellow fever or epidemic exists in either. Any report to the contrary is untrue.

SPEED THE WORK.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT IN BROOKLYN.

A Big Speech and an Ovation to the Governor—The Semi-Centennial of the Sunday-School Union—The Influence of Sunday-Schools on the Country, Etc.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 21.—Your correspondent is satisfied to-night that Brooklyn can teach Georgia what a crowd is. I have never seen such an assembly inside a house as I saw to-night in the rink in this city. The rink was selected as the house in which to hold the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Brooklyn Sunday-school union. This union—one of the strongest in the country—is worthy of the city of churches. It was organized fifty years ago, by Dr. Snow, in his small clothes, and with only three or four churches. It now numbers 42,650 pupils on its rolls, and has probably 200 schools—embracing all the leading churches of Brooklyn.

The rink has a seating capacity of eight thousand people, and tickets were offered at fifty cents. Only eight thousand were issued, and it is said that five times that amount could have been sold. As it was the building was packed. The choir consisted of one thousand and two hundred singers, in itself a large audience. The hymns were rendered in grand style and were very impressive. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Dr. Ludlow, the moderator of the presbytery that tried Dr. Talmage. After this a hymn was sung, and Mr. Benjamin H. Bayliss, the president, then made some appropriate remarks, after which there was a hymn and then Governor Colquitt was introduced.

The governor never had a grander occasion than the one offered to-night, and he was equal to it. He never made a more impressive or masterly speech. His unusually handsome figure and his noble appearance won the hearts of his audience before he had said a word. His speech was well-timed, and fitted to the occasion, and yet it was an earnest and able appeal against the prejudices that bad men are trying to arouse anew. The speech will do great good, and excited the most enthusiastic applause. A prominent gentleman said to me, "If that speech could be delivered by Governor Colquitt in every city in the north, it would do more to set things right between the sections than anything I can conceive of. It is not so much what is said as the sincere appearance of the man and his manner of saying it." I append herewith extracts from the speech:

It does seem to me that if we succeed in unifying the plan upon which our Sunday-schools throughout the union shall be conducted, it must influence the churches. Heaven last is the resource. no peace on earth, no joy in heaven, without love. Blessed, thrice blessed, is the man who quenches one heart-burning, and a thousand times blessed is he who causes one central heart-burning good will to spring up between those who knew not the feeling before. Does it sound visionary to hope that a few more years of the very same Sunday-school lessons the children of these states—from Maine to California, from St. Pauls to Key West—will begin to find out that a bond of brotherhood, born of the spirit of our blessed Saviour, is binding us together more than bands of steel could do it? Seven millions, or twenty millions, as the case may, be of Sunday-school scholars who once a week will be in such sweet accord must bear a representation in the high senate.

When this occurs, for wherever, then the country will see focalized a power and brightness of Christian unity and charity that will strike all the demons of discord with consternation. If out of the mouths of babes and sucklings praise may be perfected, why may not the spirit of peace have its most winsome lessons taught by the same agencies? How can I feel indifference towards the man who holds the destiny of my child? Does it make a difference where he lives and from how remote a point? He illustrates his zeal and his noble disinterestedness? Such sympathy as this implies—such self-sacrificing zeal, such benevolence as it demonstrates, must make my heart beat responsive to a bounteous love, as well as grateful for a brother's benefaction. Some of us need yet the glow of the sacred influence which this union of Christian efforts stored in our hearts twelve months ago in the capital of my own state, meeting together from all quarters of the country, with splendid contributions from remote Canada, we speak to each other so much and in so many versions of the theme of Christian love for our little ones that the hearts of the fathers warmed to each other that by the tokens of the Atlanta Convention we now know each other for brothers wherever we meet. Blessed little children, who came with joined hands singing the glorious music together by the Sunday-school union, and plead for peace and love between the parents!

I am full of reverence for this occasion, for the occasion, for the object that produces it, and for the divine power that has made it glorious. I would, I trust, be among the last and most reluctant to rob it of its holy character or its lofty purposes. But, knowing my own heart, and conscious that I have no unworthy sentiments to subserve, I can not refrain from expressing the thought that the spirit of Christian brotherhood requires of us that to-night. Pause here, my friends, and with me take a prophetic glance into the future. Given the spirit which animates this vast assemblage, the union by the divinest Christian charity that in gentle flame warms every heart make these universal; then suppose they inspire counsels of state, nerve our military arm and dictate and dispense our wonderful national resources, encourage and stimulate our literature and reward our science, what in fifty years might we hope for as a country? What in Assyrian, in Greek or Roman history might we not exceed of all that was great, illustrious and worthy of eternal memory? Let not the overcautious or distrustful fear that this glorious future may not be realized. The power of fate that guides nations from their foundation second to the power of love can hardly meet with any obstacles that shall prove insurmountable. But if the aged and the adult population of these states, or the present day and generation, cannot prove equal to the task of pacification and union of hearts, then the little children shall teach us.

The lessons which you are now teaching them from the bench of thousands of Sunday-schools scattered throughout the land will be the lights that shall lead us into the paths of peace. When the plea shall come from them, hard and obdurate will be the heart that shall withstand it and sad the day for all of us that it has been resisted. For one, I do not distrust the future which my imagination so often depicts in sunny hues. I hear the indication, and they are all around me which speak of the union of heart and strength. I hear it in the loving and brotherly work of the ministry, in the arguments of statesmen and patriots, in the earnest wishes of myriads of citizens who love their homes and common country. I would be proud to-night if I could place one more banner among these sacred emblems which float about me here. With uncovered head and reverent hand I would bear it to the front and place it highest among them all. It should be of virgin silk, and its folds should be stained by no paltry device or phrase, but shining upon its field in letters of gold should appear but one lone word, and that word, "Peace."

After the close of Governor Colquitt's address and a song, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., made a finished and impressive address. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Foss, the president of Wesleyan university, who made a speech at Atlanta during the international Sunday-school convention that will long be remembered for its unique and beautiful imagery. His speech to-night was equal, if not superior, to that effort.

To-morrow the grand parade will take place and it is thought that there will be nearly 60,000 people in line. The outdoor exercises will be very interesting and will consume most of the day. The whole city seems to have caught the spirit of the occasion. Governor Colquitt has been treated with the utmost kindness and consideration. He is the guest of Mr. Benj. H. Bayliss and has received a perfect ovation since his arrival. He has enough invitations to consume a month's time, but has been forced to decline them all.

He will leave for Washington on Friday and will stop in Washington probably Saturday and Sunday and then leave direct for Atlanta, reaching there about Tuesday night. T.

Williams, Birnie & Co.

There was considerable talk on the streets yesterday on the reported failure of the firm of Williams, Birnie & Co., of New York. It turns out that there has really been no failure, but that the firm has been dissolved. It is true they have lost considerable money, and Mr. Williams chose, rather than lose more, to dissolve the firm, and suffer for it temporary embarrassment in their business. Mr. Williams went on from Charleston to New York about two weeks ago, and it is thought here, that he was not satisfied with the business there, and hence took this course to relieve himself from further loss. There is not a more prosperous business man in the south than George W. Williams. He is a native of Georgia, and his credit to-day all over the state is as good as our wealthiest corporations. He is worth from two to three millions, and could without a doubt, have raised five times the amount said to have been the indebtedness of Williams, Birnie & Co.

We publish in another column a dispatch from Mr. Williams to Langston & Crane of our city. With all persons who know Mr. Williams this telegram will explain the matter fully, and be a guarantee that there will be no loss from any one who has anything with the late firm. Mr. Williams does a very large business in Charleston and Atlanta, and his note is worth as much here and in Charleston to-day as it ever was, and his word was always as good as his bond.

ON THE TURF.

A Field Day for the Maryland Horse Fanciers.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—The spring meeting of the Maryland jockey club was inaugurated this afternoon. The attendance was excellent. Among the visitors to-day were Senators Beck, of Kentucky; Bayard, of Delaware; Blaine, of Maine; Morrill, of Vermont; and Allison, of Iowa. Secretary Burch, of the senate, was also present. The first event was a dash of three-fourths of a mile, all ages, entrance $10, purse $250, with the entrance money to the second horse. The starters were Annie Augusta, Lady Lou, Surprise, Gleniune, Bennett, Bowstring, Lizzie D., Imp, Kebbuck, and Grenadier. Annie Augusta was an easy winner by three lengths, with Kebbuck second, Lizzie D. third, and Surprise, Lady Lou, Bennett, Bowstring, Grenadier and Gleniune following in order named. Time, 1:18.

The second race was for the Chesapeake stakes for fillies, three years old, five dollars entrance, the P. P. club to add $500, of which $100 went to the second horse. The starters were Rachel, Eurice, Idler and Tennessee. Eurice was an easy winner by a length and a half ahead of Rachel who was five lengths ahead of Idler, third, and Tennessee last, being two lengths behind. Time, 2:19.

In the third race, a mile and a quarter dash, all ages, purse $350 for the first horse and $50 for the second, the starters were Albert, Judith, Bramble and Governor Hampton. Bramble had the call in the pools, selling for $150, while Judith sold for $40, Albert for $30 and Governor Hampton for $20. Coming into the home stretch, Bramble took the lead with Albert second, but the latter bolted near the furlong stand and Bramble finished six lengths ahead of Governor Hampton, who was ten lengths ahead of Albert, third, and Judith last. Time 2:15¼.

In the fourth race, Rancocas's handicap, one and one-eighth miles, for all ages, the starters were Startle, Perida, Bonnie Wood, Farley, Warfield, Bertha, Ike Bonham, Hattie F., Bushwhacker, Dell, Oriole, Lady Middleton. Bonnie Wood was the favorite at 100 to 95 for Bertha, 80 for Startle and Ferida, 45 for Bushwhacker, 45 for Oriole, and 60 for the field. Down the home-stretch, Hattie F., who had hardly been considered in the race, made a splendid dash and went to the front, and finished an easy winner by two lengths, with Ferida second, Bushwhacker third, and Startle, Lady Middleton, Oriole, Bonnie Wood, Bertha, Warfield, Farley, Ike Bonham and Dell, in the order named. Time 2:00. The French pools in this race paid $40 and $80 for $5 on the winning horse.

The fifth and last race—mile heats, all ages, purse $300 for the first horse and $100 for the second. The starters were Snowden, Bennett, Adair, Lazarus, Dick Sasseer and Kenney. Kenney was the favorite at $25 to $10 for the field. Down the home-stretch the race was fine, but Kenney finished an easy winner one length ahead of Bennett second, who was two lengths ahead of Adair third, and Lazarus and Snowden following, with Dick Sasseer distanced. Time, 1:47½. Kenney also easily won the second heat. Time, 1:49.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—The second race for the Louisville ladies' stakes for two-year old fillies, dash one-half mile, was won by McGrath's Observanda; Moderator second, Grinstead's Gilroy, filly, third. Time, 1:09¾. Other starters were Sistova's By-and-By, Mamil R. Jenning's Ballanken, filly, Blue Lodge and Tipsey. Blue Lodge was the favorite, but got off badly.

In the third race, mile heats, the starters were Stephen Adams, Charley Bush, John Davis, Grapple, Checkmate, Bill Dillon, Nender, Duncan F. Kenner and Harvey Durham. The first

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 22, 1879.

THE Iowa democrats yesterday nominated H. H. Trimble for governor and Moses Bloom for lieutenant-governor.

THE house is still making satisfactory progress on the new silver bill. The sixth section has been amended and adopted. This bill bids fair to attract another one of Mr. Hayes's elaborate vetoes.

BILL ALMON WHEELER is said to be troubled with nervousness. This is what is troubling the entire gang of which he is the most conspicuous cipher. It is consoling to know, however, that Bill is still a citizen of our great and glorious republic.

JOHN SHERMAN formally declines the republican nomination for governor of Ohio. John is evidently of the opinion that his boom is large enough to handle comfortably without any further accessions from Ohio politics. But if the republicans insist he will be their candidate nevertheless.

IT is stated that the next veto of Rutherfraud will be brief. This is the way we want them. Just the bare statement that, in his opinion, the clause in the constitution provides that congress shall regulate the manner of holding congressional elections is consistent with the duties of the executive, is all that is necessary.

MCCRARY, who has been acting as General Sherman's clerk in the war department, and who is supposed by Mr. Hayes to be secretary of war, will separate himself from the distinguished cabinet next September for the purpose of accepting the federal judgeship made vacant by Judge Dillon, who has resigned in order to accept the law professorship of the Columbia university of New York.

RICHMOND in her old age is becoming very enterprising. Through the roads that she controls she is inviting the trade of the merchants of southern Virginia, of all North Carolina, and even of South Carolina, by tendering them free rides to Richmond and return, with a banquet thrown in. This she has done until she thinks she has captured the trade of all near-at-hand sections, and her merchants now begin to cast longing eyes towards more distant sections. The enterprise of Richmond should be modified and limited by the application of counter-irritants.

THE Moffett bell-punch failed in the Missouri senate after passing the house. The casting vote of the lieutenant-governor defeated it in the senate. There is a general disposition to adopt the Virginia experiment as soon as Virginia has fully demonstrated its efficiency and capacity. She has recently modified her law by reducing the schedule of taxes, and it is believed that satisfactory results will follow. If so, the little machines will be heard in many states; but if Virginia finds that the law cannot be rigorously enforced, it is probable that the experiment will not go beyond the home of the inventive doctor.

THE ad interim senator of New Hampshire, Mr. Bell, seems to be the chief promoter of the scheme to make the southern states pay their part of the direct tax that congress levied in 1861. Secretary Sherman is helping Mr. Bell from the other end of the avenue. Between them they hope to make Georgia come down with a half a million, and the other southern states in proportion. Wisconsin and Kansas are also behind, but they are to be let out of paying up on the strength of mere alleged war claims. The tax in question was suspended by a republican congress, and under all the circumstances a democratic congress will scarcely feel like undoing the work of a republican congress in this matter. If, however, congress should decide to collect the tax, Treasurer Renfroe, will simply have to set his press to work on a new edition of baby bonds.

Putting His Other Foot in It.

A superfluous statement is made in our Washington dispatches to the effect that Mr. Hayes will veto the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and that he will hold that supervisors and deputy marshals are necessary to ensure free elections. Mr. Hayes has gone too far now to retrace his steps. He and his party have taken their stand and we should feel sorry to see a single act of his looking in the direction of compromise. In vetoing the repeal of the obnoxious portion of the election laws, and the bill prohibiting the use of troops at the polls in time of peace, he is merely formulating issues that must be made and met some day, and the sooner the better. The lines can never be more clearly drawn than the fraudulent president has drawn them—the issue can never be more directly made. Mr. Hayes proclaims that he is the government; that he, and not the governors and legislatures of the states, is to be the judge of the emergencies that demand the employment of federal troops at the polls. This is the effect of his recent veto, and this will be the effect of the veto that is so confidently promised in our telegrams. The fraudulent president declares, almost in terms, that he and his party deny to congress the right guaranteed that body by the constitution to regulate the manner of holding what he is pleased to term "national elections;" for, look at it as you will, the repeal of the supervisor laws and the prohibition of troops at the polls at the will of a party or a partisan president is simply and solely in the direction of regulating congressional elections. By vetoing these repeals Mr. Hayes virtually denies to congress its constitutional right, and if he were not such an insignificant fraud he would be called a usurper.

Atlanta University.

This institution, established in a beautiful location just out of the city on its western limit, has completed the tenth year of its existence, and finds its work and influence steadily increasing. These years have been filled up by faithful efforts upon the part of the instructors to promote the education and general welfare of its students, and there is abundant evidence that these efforts have been successful.

The catalogue, just issued, shows over fifty alumni of the college and higher normal departments. These graduates are located at different prominent points in the state, and, while exerting a powerful influence in their immediate vicinity for good among their own people, are sending their more promising pupils to the university. It is estimated that these graduates, with others from this institution, taught over ten thousand pupils in different parts of our state during last year.

This school has a full corps of instructors and is fully organized, having a full normal department for the special training of teachers, a college preparatory course, and a college course, all in successful operation. In addition to intellectual training, students are required to work one hour each day for the institution, and by this means, measurably reduce necessary expenses.

The corporation has between fifty and sixty acres of land in the midst of which are substantial and commodious buildings. In addition to a reading-room, which is supplied with daily and weekly newspapers, secular and religious, and the popular monthlies, is a well-assorted library of about four thousand volumes, free to all and well patronized.

A munificent gift of fifty thousand dollars from the "Stone estate," of Malden, Massachusetts, has recently been made to this institution. This will enable the trustees to complete the buildings as designed, and it is expected this will soon be done. It is believed that no similar school in the south has equal facilities for training young colored men and women for usefulness.

During the past year, which has been its best one in attendance of pupils, it has drawn its students from ten different states and from forty-seven counties in this state, showing that its influence and reputation are not merely local, but wide-spread.

In his recent visit to this city, Governor Garcelon, of Maine, visited and addressed the members of this school, and other prominent men attending the late conventions, also examined and expressed themselves gratified at the work being done here.

Few enterprises within our corporate limits attract so many distinguished visitors and excite so lively an interest among intelligent strangers as this educational experiment, and our citizens should bestow upon it that favor which is so rightfully due to it.

Governor Colquitt in Brooklyn.

We print in another column a dispatch recounting the reception of Governor Colquitt at Brooklyn, and giving some sort of sketch of his speech at the Sunday-school union.

We feel that every Georgian who reads this account will be glad that the governor yielded to the repeated invitations sent him, and made the visit. There is nothing so calculated to break down the prejudices that Messrs. Blaine & Co. are now trying to re-arouse. There is nothing so fatal to the peace and prosperity of the country at large, and especially of the south, as the perpetuation of this sectional bitterness and the keeping alive of these factional resentments. The south wants peace—she wants peace in the union and under the constitution. Her whole territory was devastated by the war—the flower of her manhood was killed in battle, and her slaves were set free, thus overturning her whole system of labor and rendering her helpless for the time. She has a terrible task of rehabilitation to which she must address herself with all her energies. As active as she has been, her work of recuperation has hardly fairly begun. A new civilization cannot be built in a day, nor in a year. The south has had to abandon its old methods and adapt itself to new ones. Its people are busy in every sense of the word with their material affairs and have no time for indulging in bitterness. They want peace, and they hail with joy anything that promises this, or tends to produce it. They will therefore feel grateful that Governor Colquitt has taken this trip. As short as it is, he will meet thousands of people face to face, and have abundant opportunity of expressing to intelligent and non-partisan hearers the real feelings of the south. No better disciple of national reconciliation could be found than Governor Colquitt. His well-known gallantry will prevent his advances from having the flavor of the craven—his high character will rob his expressions of any suspicion of insincerity—his official position and illustrious name will give them weight. The amount of good done by Governor Colquitt as president of the international convention that met here last year cannot be calculated.

As for the governor's speech at Brooklyn and his behavior there, there is only one opinion. He bore himself as became the governor of the leading southern state. His speech was just what it should have been, and secured him an ovation. In short, at Brooklyn, as everywhere else, on the forum as in the field, he managed to make his people proud of him.

The Farmers and Land Taxes.

It appears after all that it was not the votes nor the influence of the hoodlums and sand-lot politicians that carried the new constitution of California, but the votes of what the Hon. Bolivar Balldozer would call the solid muldoons of the hemisphere—the bone and sinew of the land—the tillers of the soil. It has been frequently observed of late that when the farmers choose to make an issue with the mere politicians, or when they desire to bring about some reform in government, they are usually successful. While the grange has never fulfilled the expectations of those who were foremost in bringing about its organization, nevertheless it has taught the agriculturists some exceedingly important lessons, and has shown them the results that grow out of earnest co-operation, and the farmers in turn have given the politicians something more than a hint that they will hereafter have a voice in public affairs.

In making up the returns of the recent election in California, it is discovered that the farmers of that state cast two-thirds of the affirmative votes for the new constitution. It is more than probable that many of the provisions are obnoxious to their ideas, for, of all classes, the agriculturists are most strictly and consistently conservative; but there are other provisions which they desired to see engrafted upon the organic law, and so they voted for the bad in order not to vote against the good. For instance the farmers did not like the sections taxing credits and deposits and discriminating against capital, but they did like the clause which provides for the election of three commissioners who are armed with full powers, and whose duty it shall be to fix and regulate the rate of railroad fares and freights in California. The farmers claim that the corporations have laid these burdens upon them with a relentless hand, and they voted to relieve themselves. There is another provision in the new constitution which had their hearty support—namely, the provision that unimproved lands shall be taxed equally with cultivated farms. Fifty thousand farmers in the state own six million acres of land, while ranchemen and speculators own fifty million acres which have heretofore escaped taxation. To protect themselves they voted to tax these uncultivated lands, and the unanimity with which they cast their ballots in favor of the instrument containing this provision shows that there are other people in this broad country of ours who agree with Comptroller Goldsmith, of Georgia, that unimproved lands should be taxed just the same as improved lands, and just the same as widows' skillets, bed-clothes and other articles necessary to the luxurious existence of the poor. Indeed, the adoption of this land-tax may be regarded as, in some sort, a victory for the Georgia comptroller, who, in season and out of season, has favored a wild-land tax equal to the tax upon cultivated farms.

THE organs have been yelling across the back fence to each other and shouting aloud in the night that the democracy has no backbone. They are by no means to blame for making such a mistake. A spinal column twenty-seven feet long, with four dorsal fins, eleven flippers and a pair of double flukes, doesn't have the appearance of a backbone, when it is quiescent, but backbone is a good name for it.

THE average small boy is waiting impatiently for the time when, in the bright lexicon of youth there will be no such word as "frail."

THE republicans are foolish to filibuster over the bill regulating the transfer of cases from state to federal courts. They should let it go forward in search of another veto.

WHILE Mr. Hayes is bitterly dealing out his valuable vetoes, the statesmen in congress should not omit to abolish the duty on quinine. The sick people of this country have been paying a blood-tax to a Philadelphia drug-store long enough.

THE Kellogg investigation is not yet fairly under way. This is bad. The man should be ousted on general principles.

THERE can be no reconstruction and no satisfactory handshakings across the sanguinary abyss as long as the Chicago Times refuses to give credit for matter taken from THE CONSTITUTION.

THE Lumpkin Independent wants to see the dog tax question argued upon its merits. Does the editor suppose that argument will induce the legislature to pass a dog law?

ALLUDING to our eager and uninterrupted cries for another veto, the Buffalo Express remarks that for some reason or other the congressional majority "has decided to furnish no opportunity for the document in question." It is to be feared that our esteemed contemporary has not adequately gauged the genial depths of democratic patience; it is to be feared that he has not searched the organization with any preconceived desire to discover a spinal column. The next veto of Mr. Hayes will be due and probably delivered before this can meet the eye of the editor of the Express, and in the meantime there are others in course of preparation.

MR. HAYES called the extra session for the purpose of having some fun, and it seems hard that the organs should complain now that he is having it.

INGALLS should be allowed an opportunity to return to Kansas for the purpose of participating in the exodus. Surely the democrats in the senate can afford to give him a furlough.

THE Grant men are alarmed because John Sherman's boom has assumed such proportions that he can no longer carry it around in a wheelbarrow with any comfort.

THE timely nature of Mr. Hayes's declaration of war against the ballot-box has lifted the gloom that recently overshadowed Ohio politics.

IF Sherman is nominated for governor of Ohio by the republicans won't it be necessary for your Uncle William Allen to rise up and inform the country of his whereabouts? We are living in pivotal times, so far as Ohio is concerned.

IN GENERAL.

—The shah has fifteen Russian officers in his army.

—Senator Matt Carpenter was doing chores for Governor Dillingham, of Vermont, forty-five years ago.

—The New York Commercial hopes to see the time when North Carolina will hang the gentlemanly assassins as well as the colored burglars.

—It is claimed that the fashion of wearing banged hair had its origin with the children of the prince of Wales, notwithstanding the fact that their royal grandmother is opposed to that custom.

—The strength of the different fractions in the German reichstag as it now stands, after changes since the election, is as follows: The conservative wing, 126; the liberal wing, 145; and the center again, 129.

—It is seriously asserted by an English physician, as a result of his professional experience, that every healthy person may, with entire safety, make a trial of total abstinence.

—In wedding invitations a la mode, the cards admitting guests to the church are made in the shape of a horseshoe, which, it is conjectured, gives horseshoerance of connubial bliss.

—Jay Gould, in the role of a western railroad hunter, has already bagged one in Illinois, a little fellow only ninety miles long, "spring poor," but a valuable connection.

—Once, when Beethoven was hard up, he wrote a letter to a friend asking a loan of $5. He didn't get the money, but perhaps it would cheer him up to know that that letter sold for $22.50 last week. Doubtless Beethoven would have given the buyer that letter originally at lower rates and been well pleased.

—Prince Battenburg, the newly-elected sovereign of Bulgaria, is described by a Berlin correspondent as a tall, fine young man, with the dark hair and winning manners of his Polish mother (nee Countess Hauke). He enjoys a capital reputation at Potsdam as a lieutenant, a Norseman, dancer and a conversationalist.

—Nearly all the tragedies contain the exclamation "Never" uttered in a high key, and with the r magnificently rolled. Now the word makes an audience giggle and nudge each other with "hardly ever." It is the opinion of Lester Wallack that "Pinafore" has cooked the goose of tragedy for the present, although, of course, he never used such language.

—Mr. Robert Bonner, owner of that phenomenal trotter Edwin Forrest, who purchased and retired him from the turf last summer, drove him a mile to a wagon on Thursday, at his private track, in remarkable time. The track is three-quarters of a mile only. The first quarter was made by Forrest in 35¾ seconds, the half mile 1:11, the three-quarters in 1:45 and the mile in 2:18.

—Referring to the allowance of pin money given to English ladies, the London Queen, a high authority, in an article on the subject says that $2,500 a year is the usual sum allotted in the highest grade of life, even in the case of men who have from $100,000 to $150,000 a year. A lady whose husband has from $15,000 to $30,000 would get annually from $1,000 to $2,000.

—Mr. Jefferson Davis doesn't like to be interviewed and has made it an invariable rule not to submit to it. "Surely," he says, "I, who am disfranchised, not even a citizen of the United States, and with no political ambitions, may claim immunity from the reporters." Mr. Davis works on his memoirs in the evening, and says that he got enough of early rising in the army. He dislikes the manual labor of writing and dictates to an amanuensis.

—Mr. Labouchere says that when he was an attache at Washington an Englishman died in the state of New York, and it became a question whether the legation at Washington or the consulate at New York ought to bury him. So he, or rather it, passed its time journeying between the two cities. "I myself directed it," he says, "a dozen times to the consulate, 'This side up with care.' Whether this uneasy corpse is yet buried, or is still lurking in the luggage vans of an American railroad company, I know not."

—Bishop Dudley delivered a lecture at Cincinnati on Monday on Thomas Hood, and the Cincinnati Enquirer says the most interesting feature was his allusion to the Sunday question. "Sunday," said the bishop, "was made for the son of man, and to be enjoyed by the sons of men. It was not a day to be hemmed in by narrow, dogmatic, sectarian boundaries, but one in which the artisan might take his wife and little children and, like the patriarch, walk in the fields. He might see the opening and closing of the eyes of his babes, and away from the foulsome air of the large city and the noise and odor of crowded tenement houses, look through nature up to a nature's God."

—Yakoob Khan is accompanied on his Gundamak pilgrimage by Mustahfee Habibullah, General Daoud Shah and the sons of Sidar Sherif Khan. One of the latter, Ahmet Ali, is married to the sister of the late heir-apparent, Abdullah Jan, and was put forward by the queen mother on Shere Ali's death as a rival candidate for the throne. Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, Yakoob's elder brother, and Ahmed Ali Khan, his nephew, have been sent prisoners to Ghazni. The latter is the son of that favorite son of Shere Ali whose death in battle in 1865 so deeply grieved him, and is believed by some to have been designated by Shere Ali as his eventual successor. Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, the same who acted as the late ameer's envoy to Tashkend, last December, governs Cabul in the ameer's absence.

—Mr. Walter Colton, the step-son of Mr. Crittenden, is one of the three great makers of violins now living. He was graduated from Columbia, studied medicine, and then traveled abroad, where his fondness for the violin developed in a passion. He spent much time in hunting up the most celebrated old violins, and on his return began to make instruments, at first only for his amusement, and to give away to his friends; but presently there arose a demand which has of late kept him busy. Ole Bull, Remenyi, Wilhelmj, and all the noted professional players come to his house and send him their instruments when they need repairing. He employs no workmen, but makes all parts of the instrument himself, having contrived many of the tools he uses, and he aims to make but a small number of violins in the year.

—Aleko Pasha, who has been nominated by the porte to be the first governor of Eastern Roumelia, and whose name has been accepted by Russia for that position, is described in very high terms by the Cologne Gazette. That journal characterizes him as a man imbued with a strict sense of justice, without national or religious prejudices, firmly determined to do his duty, but without any despotic inclinations, and with a clear and correct appreciation of the existing state of affairs. He must be an extraordinary man indeed if all these things are true of him. His Christian name is Alexander Prince Vogorides, and he is the third son of the Vogorides who was the first prince of Samos, and to whose exertions it is to be mainly ascribed that the Greeks at the time of the Crimean war refrained from espousing the cause of Russia. Aleko is at the present time about 50 years of age. During the early part of his diplomatic career he filled subordinate appointments at Berlin, London and Vienna, and was Turkish ambassador at the last named capital when the Russo-Turkish war broke out. He earnestly seconded the efforts of Midhat Pasha to reform the Turkish administration, and when Midhat fell Aleko fell also. He speaks French, English, German and Italian fluently, and altogether appears to possess rare qualifications for the difficult post to which he has been nominated.

Views of Senator Hill.

Ben Hill is in session at Atlanta, and has been interviewed on the political situation. He expresses the opinion that the effect of the recent debates has been to solidify both parties and to sharply define and bring into prominence the distinction between the parties. Hill's rebel speech in the senate is democratic doctrine, and the president's message formulates the republican belief.—Chicago Inter-Ocean, rep.

Senator Hill was in Atlanta the other day and was interviewed by a representative of THE CONSTITUTION. In the first place the senator is cheerful. He regards the democratic prospects as particularly rosy, and, "in a party point of view," seems to have never been happier in his life. The senator explains the recent course of President Hayes in the matter of the vetoes. The president, according to the distinguished senator, is quite eaten up with an inordinate desire to be his own successor in the white house and has therefore sold himself out body and soul to the stalwarts who have promised him their support for a second nomination provided he would fall into line and make the party solid. There is evidently good reason for believing that Senator Hill has failed to get a really substantial grip upon the situation, that is if he means what he says and says what he means.—Cleveland Herald, rep.

We reproduce from THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION an interview with Mr. Hill which deserves attention, because this distinguished senator is the frankest and least artful of our public men. He has persuaded himself that the use of troops to control elections is to be the main issue in the presidential contest. He is at least so far right as to be warranted in believing that the democratic party will spare no effort to make it so. The vetoes of President Hayes are aiding them in this attempt, because it is easy to represent them as evincing a purpose to employ soldiers at the polls, notwithstanding the president's repeated disclaimers on this point. Mr. Hill is correct in saying that the recent debates on the army appropriation bill have tended to consolidate each of the two great political parties. The republicans have been thoroughly united on this question, although they did not intend to make it an issue. But when the gauntlet was thrown down by their adversaries they did not hesitate to take it up, and the consequence has been a complete reversion of harmony between the stalwarts and liberals, and, what is of more consequence, between the president and the republican leaders in congress. Never since its fierce assaults on President Johnson has the republican party been so compact a phalanx as it is made by the resolute attempt of the democrats to repeal or nullify the federal election laws. On the other hand, the democratic party is likely to be a unit on this question, unless it should go to the extreme of crippling the government by withholding necessary appropriations. Although this issue is factitious it is fitted to stir party passions on both sides by the scope it gives for the imputation of motives and for charges and counter-charges of a purpose to subvert honest elections. The war of recrimination to which such an issue is certain to lead is revolting to contemplate. The republicans accuse the democrats of a deliberate intention to carry the elections by fraud and of desiring to repeal or nullify the federal laws in order that fraud may have free course. The democrats retort by accusing the republicans of a deliberate intention to carry the elections by the dishonest interference of supervisors and marshals supported by military intimidation. It will not be difficult to inflame party passions with such an issue, and we have before us the disgusting prospect of a most abusive and envenomed presidential contest.

While Senator Hill may be right in thinking that free elections will be the main issue and that each party will be thoroughly united in its own view of it, some of his other opinions seem strained, and perhaps wild. He thinks Mr. Hayes has been flattered into an expectation that he may again be the candidate of his party. The party might, perhaps, do worse than to nominate him again, but that any of its leaders have approached him even with distant hints to this effect is the dream of an excited imagination. And yet, since Senator Hill has suggested the idea, it may not be out of place to say that Mr. Hayes would have considerable strength as a candidate on the new issue. Without his vetoes this issue could not have been made in such a manner as to benefit the republican party. With him as a candidate the republicans could utilize in the canvass his strong and repeated disclaimers of any wish or purpose to employ soldiers at the polls, whereas with a military candidate like General Grant it would be easier for the democrats to put an extreme interpretation on republican intentions, and get that interpretation accepted by the people. The republican party would be handicapped in the race if it should put a formidable military candidate on such a platform as the military issue will compel it to adopt.—New York Herald, ind.

Sectional and Race Feeling.

From a report of Beecher's Sunday Sermon.

Mr. Beecher deprecated sectional dislikes and those due to differences of race. This great nation was divided by an invisible line, morally visible enough, on both sides of which the north and south had stood in bloody antagonism for five terrible years. In my own judgment, when I consider human nature, when I consider that a proud people have seen themselves emptied out of power, their political existence almost annihilated, their property swept out of their hands as by a consuming flame, the ascendancy of the despised slave established over them by what was to him a foreign arm, I should not have wondered if there had been ten times the resistance that there has been to reconstructive measures. Never in history has a people borne so much with so much patience, gallantry and patriotism—a spectacle of moral grandeur and of statesmanlike forbearance and honor in those who have been so terrifically scourged—which is without parallel. The spirit which would set the north against the south, the east against the west, the Germans against the old Puritans or the old Puritans against the Germans, the whites against the blacks or the blacks against the whites, is not only politically criminal, but it is absolutely subversive of the fundamental instincts of humanity. There is yet the power and the honor in this country to hold men together in charity and unity. When it was the need of the untempered north to be nerved to resist the arrogance of plantation domination I was not wanting. What we need now is love, charity, union. I speak again. Though I hated slavery I did not hate the slaveholder. I loved him and I still love him I love all mankind, not only for what they are but for what they are going to be.

How to Obtain Sons-in-Law.

Wheeling Democrat.

A wise old chap over in Ohio had six marriageable daughters and he wanted them off his hands, so he bought a ladder last spring and began painting the house on the side. That night he kicked the oldest girl's beau through the parlor window, shot at him with seven blank cartridges, locked the girl in her room and fed her the next day on bread and water, and the evening he left the ladder by her window and when morning came she had gone with her lover. He repeated the experiment with the balance of the girls and when he had finished painting he had six sons-in-law.

Could Not Help Himself.

Houston Age.

Mr. Tilden "suffered himself" to be swindled out of the presidency, for about the same reason that the Apostle Stephen suffered himself to be stoned to death. He did not happen to be invested with any power or authority to prevent it. Many of those who assisted to perpetrate that outrage upon Mr. Tilden and the democratic party, feel now, we suspect, something like the remorse Saint Paul afterwards felt for the part he took in the outrage on Stephen and the Christian religion.

"Mending Fences."

Chicago Inter-Ocean, rep.

It is wonderful how contagious it was. "Mending fences" is now the leading business in a half dozen states. No class of patriots have been busier in this than the democracy at Washington. Their beautiful "stake and rider" fences, thought to be strong enough even to bear even the Illinois senator, have been twice struck with presidential lightning, and not a rail left in position, and republicans tramping down the spring crop. If this thing continues, Davis's "soothing syrup" will be cornered.

Noble Old Zach.

Hocking Valley Gazette.

Twice during the present short term of congress has Senator Chandler stirred up the monkeys and hyenas of this democratic menagerie. Twice has this noble old soul poured out its indignation at the insults heaped upon the government that he loves and owes allegiance. Twice has he hurled in the teeth of the old and continual enemies of the stars and stripes the verdict of an outraged and insulted people. Again we repeat, grand, loyal, brave old Zachariah!

Our Cheerfulness.

Cleveland Herald.

A remarkable thing about THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is its cheerfulness. It actually contemplates with calmness and even with good humor the fact that Gum Blair is going to set up a democratic newspaper. It is furthermore quite beaming with smiles over the president's recent vetoes. Mark Tapley is decidedly a morose and dismal grumbler when compared with THE CONSTITUTION.

A Huge and Interesting Number.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

We are in receipt of three pounds two ounces of Chicago Inter-Ocean, being one number of that enterprising journal. There are one hundred and ninety-six pages of interesting literature, mainly contributed by the delinquent taxables of the city of mortgages. The Chicago press is very great.

It May Be.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The fact should be borne in mind that a combination is possible between Thurman and Hendricks looking to 1880. That might break the slates of a good many aspiring politicians east of the Alleghanies and possess the ingredients of success beside.

The Good Man Hayes.

Philadelphia Times.

The president seems to have lost all track of that great and good man who once said, "he serves his party best who serves his country best." That good man's name, let us remind the president, was Hayes.

Hip-Pocket Dying Out.

Talbotton Register.

We will venture to say that there have been more pistols thrown into trunks and under steps for the last two months in Georgia than ever before.

Sad Disappointment.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The improvement of the health of Mr. Justice Hunt is a great shock to many able and eloquent New York lawyers.

Mr. Tilden Strongest in the Country.

New York Herald.

Nearly all the leading democratic papers in the south are opposed to Mr. Tilden, but he is "booming" in the "weeklies."

A Reasonable Demand.

New Haven Register.

Free quinine for those sections of the country where it is a necessity of life would seem to be but a reasonable demand.

A Scrap of History.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Many of the cleverest democrats of the south were old whigs, and many of the meanest radicals of the north were old democrats. This is history.

The Custom-House Boom.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The Sherman boom is sickliest o'er with the pale cast of federal pap.

The Courage of Somebody's Convictions.

SOLO BY R. B. HAYES.

Ah, little ye know of my ways,
My trials and fearful afflictions;
Yet you must admit that I have
The courage of Chandler's convictions.

To try to find friends in the south,
I turned from the fellows who made me;
But still was the hook in my mouth,
And now like a fish they have played me.

'Tis hard for my weak lungs to sound
The stalwart republican slogan,
And yet I have courage enough
To hold the convictions of Logan.

The party I now must support,
For the sake of our Honest John Sherman,
And the contest may yet be so close
That troops will the issue determine.

They may call me a fool if they will,
A donkey, or even a donkling:
But the courage they cannot despise
That backs the convictions of Conkling.

For partisan sins I have sought,
And believe I have found, absolution;
And now I am bold to declare
That democrats mean revolution.

Few know of the woes I endure,
Or guess at my soul's crucifixions;
But none can deny that I've shown
The courage of Chandler's convictions.

—New York Sun.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STIMULATING, PURGATIVE and a PURIFYING TONIC. Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced. The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH which under the influence of these pills, indicates their adaptibility to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health & vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office 53 Murray Street, NEW YORK.

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PROVERBS.

"No one can be sick when the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys are healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so."

"The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth—Hop Bitters."

"It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health, where Hop Bitters are used."

"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much?" "Because they give good digestion, rich blood and healthy action of all the organs."

"No matter what your feelings or ailment is, Hop Bitters will do you good."

"Remember, Hop Bitters never does harm, but good, always and continually."

"Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach and sweeten the breath with Hop Bitters."

"Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters."

"No health with inactive liver and urinary organs without Hop Bitters."

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief. For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, wholesale and retail, Atlanta, Georgia.

392 jan21 d'y tues thu sun &wkly nx rd m

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

It imparts the most delicious taste and zest to SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD JOINTS, GAME, Etc.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May 13, 1851.

'Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.'

Sold and used throughout the world.

TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS FIND GREAT BENEFIT IN HAVING A BOTTLE WITH THEM.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents for

LEA & PERRINS, 9 College Place, and 1 Union Square, NEW YORK.

143 apr8 d1awly thur

AMUSEMENTS.

"GRAND BALL."

THE CITIZENS OF ATLANTA ARE INVITED to participate in the Grand Ball, given TO-NIGHT at the Markham House, in honor of the Columbus Excursionists. Admission, 25 cents; Ladies free. Managers—White Rosette. Floor Managers—Blue Rosette. Doors open at 8:00 precisely.

may22 d1t JNO. A. CARLSTON, Manager.

HIBERIANS.

THE LARGEST PICNIC of the SEASON WILL BE HELD AT

VINING'S STATION, ON Wednesday, May 28th.

THE HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY have always the largest and pleasantest picnics of each year and every arrangement has been made for the coming pleasure. Strict compliance with decency and good order guaranteed. All facilities for

FISHING AND BOATING!

close to the picnic grounds. The splendid Band of the 5th Artillery, under the leadership of Professor WIEGAND, has been engaged for the occasion and will discourse music at the Union Depot and accompany the picnic to the grounds.

The train will start at 7½ a. m., SHARP.

000 may22 d1t thur sun tues

EXCURSION TO TOCCOA FALLS.

Trinity Church WILL HAVE AN EXCURSION TO TOCCOA ON Saturday, May 31st. THE PUBLIC INVITED TO GO.

The train will leave the Depot at 7 a. m. and start back at 6 p. m.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP ONE DOLLAR. CHILDREN, under 10 years, HALF-PRICE.

Fare from Gainesville to Toccoa and return, 75 cents; all Stations this side Gainesville, one dollar.

428 may20 d1td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGIA, CAMPBELL COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, May 21st, 1879.—Where as Arminda A. Foster, guardian for Josiah L. Foster, Emerline S. Foster and Isaiah J. Foster, has applied for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned are notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will be granted as applied for.

R. C. BEAVERS, Ordinary.

000 may21 w4w

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH, Sewanee, Tennessee. Highest Education on Christian principles. Grammar School. Cadet corps. Charges moderate. The Spring Term opens March 20th. Address CHAIRMAN.

454 mar28 d13t fri sun wed & wky4t

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 10, 1879.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Contract Office of this Department until 3 p.m. of July 10, 1879, for carrying the mails of the United States, upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Georgia, from October 1, 1879, to June 30, 1880.

Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

D. M. KEY, Postmaster-General.

306 may13 d1awów

O. A. SMITH, Distiller of Coal Tar, AND MANUFACTURERR ON ROOFING MATERIALS, Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing. The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use. ASPHALT PAVING, For Sidewalks, warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving. CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID, The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use. 15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street, ATLANTA, GA. 132 feb8 d6m

H. FRANKLIN, Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter, — DEALER IN— STOVES, GRATES, RANGES, HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE, Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets, CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES, House-furnishing Goods — AND — METAL ROOFING, Corner Broad & Hunter Streets, ATLANTA, GA.

6m 116 d3m

High School Lectures.

To the Parents and Friends of the Pupils of the High Schools.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PLANNED A short course of lectures, for the instruction and benefit of the pupils of the High Schools, and we desire the co-operation of our friends to insure the success of the enterprise. The proceeds of these lectures, after paying expenses, will be used in purchasing needed reference books and apparatus, by which the teaching of English literature, history and science in our schools will be rendered more efficient.

The lectures will comprise an interesting variety of subjects, and will be both entertaining and instructive. They will be arranged as follows:

1. RELIGION AND SCIENCE.....Friday, May 23. By Rt. Rev. Bishop J. W. Beckman, D.D., Bishop P. E. Church of Georgia.
2. IMAGINATION.....Friday, May 30. By Rev. A. J. Battle, D.D., President Mercer University, Macon, Ga.
3. THE EYE.....Friday, June 6. By A. W. Calhoun, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.
4. JENKINS'S EAR.....Friday, June 13. By H. V. M. Miller, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.
5. SHAKSPEARE.....Friday, June 20. By Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D.D., LL.D.

The lectures will be given in the Opera House. Tickets may be had at the book stores and of teachers and pupils of the High Schools.

Tickets for Single Lecture	$1.00
Tickets for Single Lecture	25
Five Single Tickets for	1.00
Student's Course Ticket	50
Student's Single Ticket	10

Reserved Seats without extra charge. Apply at Phillip's & Crew's.

We respectfully request the parents and friends of the pupils to purchase tickets, and thus enable us to accomplish a worthy object, and advance the interests of our schools.

MISS L. A. HAYGOOD, Principal Girls' High School.
W. F. SLATON, Principal Boys' High School.
B. MALLON, Supt.

396 may18 d1t—sun tues thur fri

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203 apr12 d1y sat tues thur

Flowers, Flowers. Green-House Plants, Cut Flowers, Bouquets AND FLORAL DESIGNS, AT CENTRAL Nursery, E. Fair street, South of Cemetery. A. IAMS.

132 may8 d2w

OPIUM HABIT CURE By B

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Stewart county has had a shower of hail.

—Emory Speer has returned to Washington.

—Darien knows now how uncomfortable it is to be without a newspaper.

—Elberton is to have a fire-proof cotton warehouse.

—Indian turnips are not good for negro children in Sparta.

—New stations are budding out on the Georgia road.

—Crop prospects in Talbot county are good. Wheat is rapidly maturing.

—Sheriff Cook, of Catoosa county, was shot in the neck by a woman the other day.

—Twelve thousand dollars' worth of guano has been sold at Tunnel Hill this spring.

—Milledgeville went picnicking to Mount Nebo, the ancient home of Governor Mitchell, recently.

—Spring chickens, fourteen to the pound, a dollar and a half a piece in Milledgeville.

—Two of the editorial staff of THE CONSTITUTION visited Athens last Tuesday. They went disguised as book agents.

—Joe Bailey, colored, shot Joe Smith, colored, near Athens the other day. Smith no more and Bailey is non est.

—The Ishmaelite is in favor of a sheep-raisers' club in Hancock county. Well, if we are going to have clubs they ought to be tough enough to tear the bark off of dogs.

—Jerry Moore, of the Milledgeville Union Recorder, is blessed with the smartest little girl in Georgia. This accounts for the great improvements in his paper.

—The Columbus Times remarks that experienced farmers say the wheat crop in the western part of Harris, will be far better than expected.

—A negro on the Springfield plantation, near Savannah, struck another in the stomach with his fist the other day and killed him.

—Mr. R. H. Rumph, of Willow Lake nursery, near Marshallville, is the author of the crate of peaches sent on to New York last Tuesday.

—The Sparta Ishmaelite says that Mr. David Dickson intends applying to the legislature for an act to promote the raising of fish in the ponds owned by him in Hancock and Washington counties.

—A colored deaf mute, sick and poverty-stricken, made his appearance in Sparta the other day, but the whites had to take care of him. A colored politician, full of lies and laziness, would have fared better at the hands of the negroes.

—And now the Lumpkin Independent wants us to draw up and publish a bill to tax dogs. If this thing continues, we will soon be called on to pay the tax. It seems that we have made ourselves too prominent in this business.

—Of Pleasant A. Stovall, of the Augusta Chronicle, the Athens Banner says he "is pronounced one of the best paragraphers of the Georgia press. He won his spurs by laborious work and wears his well-earned laurels modestly." All of which is herewith heartily indorsed.

—The Sparta Ishmaelite calls attention to the fact that Mr. Anderson W. Reese, of the Macon Telegraph, still refuses to reveal the name of the Georgia congressman who is going to take his district over into the ... camp if Tilden is nominated. We advise Reese to make a clean breast of the whole matter now before the weather gets any warmer.

—The Sparta Ishmaelite continues to be one of the brightest paper in the state. Its humor is a little sardonic at times—the result, perhaps, of a growing apprehension that true reformers have more upon their hands than they can possibly attend to—but, altogether, it is one of the most thoroughly readable papers in the country. One of its faults is that it doesn't come regularly, but the massacre of one or two mail-clerks will have a tendency to remedy this in the course of time.

—The McDuffie Journal says the Sale gold mine in Lincoln county, is certainly the richest vein in Georgia, and is almost equal to any in California. It pays a better per cent on the capital invested than any railroad or factory stock in the state. During the month it yielded as much as twenty-... pounds of gold in two weeks, which is worth about $6,480 or $240 per pound. There were four pounds washed out in one ... not long since. The expense of operating the mine is not exceeding $250 a month, so it is evident that it is indeed a very profitable enterprise.

—Mrs. Baggett writes as follows to the Macon Telegraph: I wanted, however, to pay a merited compliment to a modest gentleman to whose tact and efficiency were due, beyond any other agency, the thoroughness of the arrangements for the accommodation of the doctors. This is no slight task. These distinguished physicians, representing the scientific skill and progress of the continent, constituted a body of guests that every consideration of good feeling and good sense demanded should be well handled. To Dr. Joseph P. Logan, who held the responsible place of chairman of the committee of arrangements, is due the main credit of the admirable preparation for the august association. And by the way, the association contained no man of more genius, culture and influence than Dr. Logan. Take him all in all, I doubt if there is in the union a riper physician. He is a gentleman of massive frame, finely proportioned, a fine open face and ... dignity of manner. Thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his profession, a laborious student, fully up and constantly keeping up with the scientific progress of medicine in all its branches, with forty years of full and varied practice with a moral character as blameless as a Christian gentleman's, with a broad philanthropy and public spirit, Dr. Logan is an honor alike to his calling and his state. His standing among these famous doctors was with the foremost. He delivered the speech of welcome—a most eloquent and masterly address, warmly applauded.

—Mrs. Baggett in Macon Telegraph: Let me tell you a thing about Tuggle. He got $72,000 from the United States government and received a fee of 15 per cent. I see one or two journals grumble at his fee, but they would not if they knew the facts. Tuggle originated this claim just as clearly as he originates his babies. He was delving among old records. He saw that the United States government had paid the state of Georgia $175,000 money advanced in 1836. Looking into it as a mere matter of curiosity, he saw that the method of computing interest did not seem right. From 1842 to 18.. about $6,000 a year of interest appeared to have been overlooked. But the matter was settled and closed. Tuggle is very "peart," as the rurals sometimes say, and "shifty." It occurred to him to try the forlorn hope of getting that interest for Georgia. Of course Governor Colquitt gave him permission to try—at his own expense. Being a moderate man, Tuggle only spoke for fifteen per cent. The thing looked about as feasible as fishing in the Ocmulgee for Georgia four per cent bonds. Well, Tuggle tried. The way he banged about in Washington was delectable. He hobnobbed with Sherman and Blaine and drank lemonade with Zack Chandler, and by a mixture of luck, audacity, finesse and sleepless work, he got the thing through. After it was done they wanted to square off the same on an old tax. Tuggle put on his antediluvian nose and went back to the megatharian age of this government. He made a six weeks speech to the authorities, reading from ten cart loads of books. In pure despair they handed Tuggle his $72,000 and wiped off the million dollar tax against the state. If Tuggle had taken his 15 per cent, he would have gobbled up the entire $72,000 and presented a bill for as much more against the state. The truth is, that there has been no more brilliant performance than this for a century. The tax-payers may well pray for more Tuggles to get money for the state treasury. And it is a small business to begrudge him the richly deserved and most moderate compensation.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, May 21, 1879.

The money market since our last quotations has grown a little easier, and good commercial paper is readily taken up at small rates of discount.

We learn that some of the banks in our city have a large reserved fund invested in Georgia bonds that are paying (at the present market price) only five per cent per annum. This paper could easily be released if choice paper could be had at a better paying rate.

Railroad stocks are looked upon by many as the coming investment, and we may expect a prompt advance if a good dividend is declared at their next meetings.

The bond market continues in good demand. The supply is small, however, and outside prices could now be readily obtained by sellers.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at .... par | Selling............ ¼ prem.

BONDS—	
Georgia 4s........ 99@100	Atlanta City 7s. 101@104
Georgia 6s........ 107@109	Atlanta City 8s... 107@109
Georgia 7s........ 110@112	Atlanta 10s....... 111@112
Georgia 7s gold.. 110@112	Augusta City 7s. 98@100
Georgia 8s. S. D. 110@112	Savannah City... 72@ 74
So. Car. valid 6s 85@ 90	Macon City........ 55@ 60
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge. 109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s........ 105@107
	Ga. R. R. 6s......... 100@102
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R... 109@111	A. & W. P. R. R. 110@112
	Central R. R. 7s. 109@111
	So. West R. R. 7s 100@102
	M. & W. R. R. 7s 100@102
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage... 101@103	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds.. 105@108
Atlanta Water... 101@103	
STOCKS—	
Neoreastern RR. 103@105	A. & W. P. R. R. 108@110
Georgia R. R...... 84@ 86	South Wes R. R. 104@106
Central R. R...... 73@ 76	Atlanta Str't RR 98@100

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 3@4. Exchange—long $4.87¼; short $4.88¾. Governments dull. State bonds strong and higher.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Evening.—Money 3@4. Exchange $4.87¼@$4.87¾. Governments strong and higher; new fives 103⅛; four and a half per cents 107¼; four per cents 100⅞. State Bonds dull. Stocks closed advancing.

N. Y. Central.......... 119¼	Chicago & N.W..... 63⅝
Erie.......... 28¼	Preferred.......... 94¾
Lake Shore.......... 74½	Rock Island.......... 139
Illinois Central.......... 86¼	Western Union.......... 114
Pittsburg.......... 95¼	
Sub-treasury balances:	
Coin.......... $123,062,577	Currency...... $46,548,619

LONDON, May 21—4.00 p. m.—Consols 98 13-16. The stock exchange will observe Saturday next as a holiday in honor of the queen's birthday. The Financier says that owing to advices from the south of France and Italy, reporting a rapid destruction of silk worms by bad weather, the silk market yesterday was excited and buoyant.

PARIS, May 21—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 114f, 51½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, May 21, 1879.

Much excitement still prevails among the cotton men, and at present it is impossible to dictate the course of the market. New York, after a considerable irregularity of its movements, finally closed at 13.95, for August, a falling off of twenty-three points. The high range of the cotton market just now is attracting considerable attention among the planters. Many regard it as a trick of the buyers while others entertain no small amount of encouragement. A heavy supply of cotton this fall will certainly cause a great decline in prices, and it is not improbable that 7c and 8c will control the market the coming season. Prices are a little off, and the market closed firm and unsteady at 12⅝ for good middlings; 12¼ for middlings; and 12 for low middlings.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—noon.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7¼; middling Orleans 7½; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts to-day 2,850; American 2,550; futures 1-16@3-32 lower; uplands, low middling clause, May and June delivery 7 11-32@7 5-16@7 9-32@7¼; June and July delivery 7 11-32@7 5-16@7 9-32@7 5-16; July and August delivery 7 7-16@7¾; August and September delivery 7½@7 7-16; September and October delivery 7¼@7 7-16@7 13-32; October and November delivery 7 3-32; November and December delivery 6 13-16.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—2:00 p. m.—Cotton on spot in fair demand, which is freely met at previous prices; uplands, low middling clause, June and July delivery 7 9-32.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—3:30 p.m.—Sales of American 6,850 bales; futures, uplands low middling clause, June and July delivery 7¼; July and August delivery 7 11-32; August and September delivery 7⅜.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—4:00 p m.—Uplands, low middling clause, May and June delivery 7 7-32@7¼; July and August delivery 7 5-16@7 11-32; August and September delivery 7 13-32.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—4:30 p. m.—Cotton futures uplands, low middling clause, June and July delivery 7 9-32; July and August delivery 7⅝.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—5:00 p.m.—Uplands, low middling clause, July and August delivery 7 11-32; August and September delivery 7⅜; October and November delivery 7 1-32.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 21.—11:30 p. m.—Futures weak and irregular; May 13.50@13.55; sales at 13.50@13.65; June 13.57@13.60; sales at 13.60@13.72; July 13.76@13.77; sales at 13.77@13.86; August 13.91@13.92; sales at 13.94@13.99; September 13.63@13.64; sales at 13.63@13.79; October 12.46@12.50; sales at 12.50@12.55; November 11.67@11.69; sales at 11.67@11.75; December 11.59@11.62; sales at 11.60@11.62; sales 60,300.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Noon—Cotton nominal; sales 416 bales; middling uplands 13⅜; middling Orleans 13½; futures weak.

May		July	13.81
June	13.67	August	13.97

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 21.—12:20 a. m.—Cotton nominal; mark quotations down ⅛c; sales for consumption 116 bales.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 21.—12:42 p. m.—Futures steady; sales 99,300; May 13.38@13.48; June 13.55@13.56; sales at 13.56; July 13.72@13.73; sales at 13.75; August 13.83@13.85; sales at 13.86; September 13.57@13.59; sales at 13.58@13.59; October 12.43@12.45; sales at 12.45; November 11.65@11.67; sales at 11.65; December 11.57@11.58; sales at 11.55@11.57; January 11.56@11.60.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 21.—1:40 p. m.—Futures firm; sales 115,000 bales; June 13.55@13.58; July 13.74@13.74; August 13.84@13.87; September 13.61@13.63; October 12.48@12.50.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 21.—2:21 p. m.—Cotton quiet; mark quotations down ⅛c; sales for consumption 279.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 21.—2:54 p. m.—Cotton—Futures firm; May 13.48@13.50; sales at 13.48; June 13.56@13.58; sales at 13.55@13.60; July 13.76@13.77; sales at 13.75@13.77; August 13.90@13.92; sales at 13.87@13.90; September 13.66@13.67; sales 13.63@13.67; October 12.51@12.53; sales at 12.50@12.53; November 11.71@11.73; sales at 11.71@11.72; December 11.60@11.62; sales at 11.60@11.62; sales 161,900.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 21.—8:25 p. m.—Cotton—Futures irregular and unsettled, closing steady; May 13.49@13.51; June 13.59@13.60; July 13.79@13.80; August 13.95; September 13.65@13.66; October 12.51@12.52; November 11.73@11.74; December 11.62@11.63; sales 186,000; net receipts 17,163; exports to Great Britain 1,300; to France none; to continent 418; to channel ports none; stock 275,225.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 21—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 279 bales; middling uplands 13⅜; middling Orleans 13⅝; exports to Great Britain 11,696; net receipts to-day none; gross 3,894; futures irregular and unsettled, closing steady; sales 186,000.

May	13.49@13.51	September	13.65@13.66
June	13.59@13.60	October	12.51@12.52
July	13.79@13.80	November	11.73@11.74
August	13.95	December	11.62@11.63
		January	11.64@11.66

Consolidated net receipts.......... 2,7.9

GALVESTON, May 21.—Cotton irregular; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 156 bales; gross 163; sales 125; stock 10,4.2.

NORFOLK, May 21.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13; net receipts 400 bales; gross —; stock 5,323; sales 50; exports coastwise 953.

BALTIMORE, May 21—Cotton firm; middlings 13⅛; low middlings 12⅝; good ordinary 1.⅜; net receipts 13 bales; gross 1,032; sales none; stock 5,713; exports to Great Britain 178.

BOSTON, May 21.—Cotton firm; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12; net receipts bale; gross —; sales none; stock 621.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Cotton steady; middlings 13¼; low middlings 13⅛; good ordinary 13; net receipts 13 bales; gross 20; sales 164; to spinners 971; stock 6,6 3.

SAVANNAH, May 21.—Cotton very firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 158 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 4,635.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—Cotton very quiet and entirely nominal; middling 13⅛; low middlings 12⅝; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 749 bales; gross 1,631; sales 500; stock 54,818; exports to Great Britain 5,070; coastwise 3,704.

MOBILE, May 21.—Cotton irregular; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12½; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 204 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 6,613; exports coastwise 360.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—Cotton nominal; middlings 13; net receipts 119 bales; gross 610; sales 100; stock 21,074.

AUGUSTA, May 21. Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 25 bales; sales —; shipments 109.

CHARLESTON, May 21.—Cotton nominal; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12½; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 39 bales; gross —; sales 50; stock 1,937; exports to Great Britain 5,381.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—Are in good demand, and the supply is limited; 9c is being asked.

BUTTER—There is no change in butter. A good article sells readily. Our stock is full. Tennessee choice 18@20; medium in light demand at 14@16c; common dull at 10@12½c; choice dairy 18@20.

POULTRY—Hens are in demand and quoted at 23@25; spring chickens are still scarce and in active demand. Heavier shipments are looked for in a few days.

BEESWAX—21.

FEATHERS—choice 47½; prime 40; demand moderate.

DRIED FRUIT—Is scarce, and but little being offered, but choice fruit could find buyers here at fair figures.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—The receipts in this market is very small; choice wheat sells without hesitation at $1.30; prime is also in good request at $1.10@$1 20.

WHEAT BRAN—Will command a ready sale at $1.10.

OATS—The oats market is steady, and demand is very good at 50c.

RYE—There are but few calls for rye at present. The demand is rather dull. The market stands at 85@90c.

HAY—The supply is small, Prices same as yesterday; choice Timothy $1.10; clover mixed $1.00; prime 95c; clover 90@95c.

CORN—There is no quotable change in corn here. The advance in the western market is above ½c all round. This, however, is barely noticed by our market. The demand is good yet. A few transactions is all we can mention for yesterday's work. It is thought buyers will be more active to-day. Business, upon the whole, is very good. The market is still unchanged, and it is yet held at 70c.

MEAL—In fair demand at 70c.

GRITS—Choice pearl grits $4.00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$5.00@$6.00; dull.

PEAS—Stock scarce and in good demand at 85@90c, and $1.00 is asked for small shipments.

POTATOES—Irish, old crop, good demand for good, sound stock at $2.75@$3.00; new potates are in good demand. The market is rapidly filling up, and they rather assume a downward tendency. No change to-day, and choice stock is held at $4.00; sweet potatoes $1.00 per bushel.

ONIONS—None in market.

CABBAGE—The market is unchanged; Mobile, sound firm heads $3.50@$4.50 per crate.

CUCUMBERS—The receipts of cucumbers and squashes yesterday were very large, and we may say that our market is well supplied with imported goods. Beans are also plentiful, and for the above-mentioned vegetables the following prices are quoted: cucumbers, per crate, $1.00@$1.25; squashes $1 00@$1.25; flat beans $1.25; round beans $1.75.

MOLASSES—Black strap 23@24 in barrels; 21@22 in hhds; Cuba 30@35.

SYRUP—Is in demand for medium qualities; Florida, none on market; sorghum 20@30c; slow sale; New Orleans choice 55; do. prime 50; do. good 45@50; do. reboiled 45@50; do. refined L. S. drip 50@55; do. diamond 55@60.

COFFEE—Rio 12½a16½; old Government Java 25@a29.

SUGAR—Standard A 9; white extra C 8¾; extra C 8½; yellow 7½a8¼; New Orleans 7½@9¼; demand fair.

FLOUR—Market is still firm and unchanged; stock of Tennessee flour light, and good family and extra family in good demand; superfine $4.50; extra $5.00; family $5.75; extra family $6.00@$6.25; fancy $6.25@$6.75.

BACON—There is no change in the city, and prices are quite firm; clear sides 6¼; shoulders sell readily at 5; bright small sides are also in good demand; hams, if sound, 7½ can be easily realized; sugar-cured hams 9½@10; sugar-cured shoulders 6; breakfast bacon 8½; sugar-cured beef 11.

BULK MEATS—The western market is steady and unchanged. There is some probability of a greater decline. No changes here; clear rib sides 5½; clear sides 6.

LARD—Choice leaf firm; cans 8¼@8½; prime in good demand at 7½@8; dark dull at 6@7; tierce lard about ½c less than cans.

CREAM CHEESE—10.

MACKEREL—No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do. $3.50@$4.00.

SOAP—$2.50@$5.00 per 100 cakes.

CANDLES—L. W. 12½ per lb.

MATCHES—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50.

RICE—In good demand at the following prices: Fair 7c; good 7½c; prime 8c.

CRACKERS—No noticeable change has yet appeared. Fresh goods are selling, but demand at present rather light; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5; cream 6½; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snap 6½.

ROASTED COFFEES—The demand is not quite so good to-day but prices continue unchanged; old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20; choice and fair 17@18½.

TEA—The demand for teas is very fair, but sales are not so heavy now as they have been; Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; gunpowder 25@90; Young Hyson 36@75; English breakfast 30@35.

SPICES—The spice market remains the same. Pepper is in fair demand; pepper 18c; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 50; African ginger 12½@15; mace $1.25; nutmeg $1.00@$1.20; mustard, best, 50; medium 35@45; fine 20@30.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 0.; fair demand.

LIME—The lime market is without any change. The demand is good, and the market is very well supplied: In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ℔ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ℔ bbl.; marble dust in lots $1.00@$1.00 ℔ bbl.

PLASTERING HAIR—The market for plastering hair is fair and good; clean hair in demand; Georgia 20@25 ℔ bu.; western 25@30; laths, car-load, $2.50 ℔ M; less quantities $2.75 ℔ M.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole G. D. 18@21c; good 20@23; white oak sole 32@35; Georgia upper 3.@35; very dull and demand small; harness leather, light demand at 28@33; good stock on the market.

HIDES—Are in very good demand and buyers' prices are quoted: Dry flint 10@10½; dry salt 9@10; wet salted 6@6¼.

TALLOW—5@6; poor demand and slow sale.

BAGGING—Prices not established.

IRON TIES—None offering.

Tobacco.

Our stock at present is unusually large, and continues to increase. Shipments are heavy, and business presents a lively aspect. The prices are firm. No changes.

Unreliable common grades 30@33c; reliable do. 31@37c; medium 38@45c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

There is a very firm demand for choice fruit. Good sound apples will command a ready sale at $5 00@$5.50. Our market is very well supplied with a choice sound stock of lemons, which find an easy sale at $4.50. A liberal number of orders were received yesterday. Oranges—Choice sound stock in good demand at $2.50@$4.00 ℔ 100. Bananas, $1.00@$2.25 bunch can be realized; very small bunches less than $1.00; good stock; in fair request. Coconuts $4.00 ℔ 100. Raisins $2.00@2.25; ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 60@75c. Currants 7½a8. Pineapples $2.00@$3.00 ℔ dozen. Citron 20@21c. Figs 13@14c. Almonds 20@22. Pecans 7½@10c. Brazils 7½@8. Filberts 12½@15c. Walnuts 12@1.c. Peanuts, Tennessee 5¼@6; North Carolina 6¼@7; Virginia 7; demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ℔ bushel.

Dry Goods.

The market continues rather dull with no quotable change. Prices are very firm.

Prints	5, 5½@ 6
Fine brown shirting	3 @ 9
¾ brown shirting, standard	5
⅞ " " "	6
4-4 " " "	7
7-8 " sheeting "	7
⅞ " drills "	7½
⅝ bleached	4 @ 4½
¾ "	7 @ 8½
⅞ "	8 @11
4-4 "	
6-oz. white osnaburgs	7½@ 8
8-oz. " "	8⅝@ 9
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8¼@ 9
Cambrics	5¼@ 6
Ticks, mattress	5¼@ 9¼
" Feather	12½@18
Yarns	85@90c

Hardware.

Axes, hoes and grain cradles are in active demand and have been heavy for some time past. The following are our quotations for to-day:

Axes $6.50@$9.00. Anvils 10@12½ ℔ lb. Bellows $9.00@$20.00. Vice, S. B. 12½c ℔ lb. Blacksmith hammers 12½c ℔ lb. Horse-shoes $1.50; mule $5.0. Horse shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $4.00@$9.00. Trace chains 40@60c; good demand. Hoes $4.25@$9.50. Shovels $8.50@$12.00. Spades $9.50@$12.00. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $3.75. Rope 9@16. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2¼ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $2.35. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 6½; shot $1.65. Grain cradles $28.00@$36.00 per dozen, owing to number of fingers.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

Business is quiet to-day in the drug line.

Indigo, best, 90c@$1.00; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3½@4; bluestone 6½@7½; alum 3½@4; cochineal 80c@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@45c; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3½@4; camphor 32@40; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 25@35; opium, gum, $5.00@$5.50; quinine $3.90@$4.00; calomel 70c@$1.40; blue mass 50@60c; morphine $4.90; chloroform 90c@$1.00. Castor oil $1.40@$1.60 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 77@80; coal oil 14@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$1.50; tanner's oil 40@50; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 32@45. White lead 6@8½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.25@$4.00 case of 4 dozen; putty 3½@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 60@65 per cent; quicksilver 50@50, shellac 35@45.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

The liquor market is without a change to-day; sales moderate.

Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium ... $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.0; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50. gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.10; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and Georgia brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$5.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

Vegetable Market—Retail Prices.

The warm sunshine after the recent rains is having the desired effect upon all kinds of vegetables. Our market, though not so well supplied as on yesterday, contains quite a choice and healthy lot, and a ready market is easily found at prices given below:

Potatoes—Sweet,30@35c. per peck; Irish new 10c quart; Beets 10c per bunch; Turnips 5c per bunch; Asparagus 10c. per bunch; Raddish 5c. per bunch; Carrots 10c. per bunch; Onions 5c. per bunch; Lettuce Cabbage 5c. per head; Peas—green 5c. per quart; Beans 10c per quart; Cabbage 15@20c; Cucumbers 20@35c per dozen; strawberries 15c per quart.

POULTRY, ETC—Spring chickens 20, 25 and 30c; eggs 10c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Flour dull and in buyers' favor; southern flour dull and declining; common to fair extra $5.00@$5.60; good to choice do. $5.65@$6.75. Wheat, ungraded winter red $1.17; No. 2 $1.17@$1.17¼; No. 3 $1.13@$1.13¼. Corn ¼@½c better and fairly active; ungraded 45@47. Oats ¼@½c higher and more doing; No. 3 white 31@31½. Coffee ¼c better; Rio quoted in cargoes at 10¾@14¾; in job lots 10¾@15¼. Sugar quiet, steady and unchanged; refined fairly active and steady. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice firm; Carolina fair to prime 6¼@7; choice Louisiana 7¾@7½; fair to good 6¼@6¾. Rosin quiet at $1.30@$1.35. Turpentine dull at 28@28½. Pork quiet; new mess, spot $10.00@$10.25; $10.05 August; old $9.00. Middles dull; long clear quoted at 5; short clear 5.05. Lard, prime steam, spot 6.30@6.32½. Whisky steady at $1.05. Freights quiet.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—Flour quiet; extra $3.00@$3.25; do. family $4.00@$4.25; A No. 1 $4.75@$5.00; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat firm; red and amber inferior to choice $1.00@$1.05. Corn firm; white 41@43; mixed 39. Oats steady; white 33; mixed 31. Pork quiet and firm at $10.25. Lard quiet; choice leaf, in tierces 7⅜; do keg 8¼. Bacon firm; shoulders 4¼; clear ribs 5¼; clear sides 5½—for loose. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 3⅝; clear ribs 4¾; clear sides 5½—for loose. Sugar-cured Hams 8¾@9¾. Whisky in fair demand but at lower rates—$1.01.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Flour strong; family $5.00@$5.75. Wheat active and firm; No. 2 red winter $1.09@$1.10. Corn strong at 39@40. Oats in good demand at full prices. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard in fair demand; current make 6. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 3½; short ribs 4.55 spot; 4.75 seller last half July; short clear 4.75. Bacon dull; shoulders 4@4¼; short ribs 5¼; short clear 5⅝. Whisky easier at $1.01. Butter steady; fancy creamery 17@18; choice western reserve 12½@14; choice central Ohio 12. Sugar steady; hards 8¾@9⅜; A white 8¼@8⅜; New Orleans 6@7. Hogs in fair demand; packing $3.35@$3.60.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat active and firm; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.00 cash; $1.01¼ June; 99¼ July; No. 3 do. 82. Corn active and firm; 36 cash; 36⅜@36¼ June; 37⅝@37¼ July; 38@38¼ August; rejected 84. Oats moderately active and higher; 28⅝ cash and June; 29¼ July. Pork in good demand and a shade higher; $9.62½ cash; $9.62½@$9.65 June; $9.72½@$9.75 July; $9.62½@$9.85 August. Lard in good demand and a shade higher; 6.07½@6.10 cash; 6.10 June; 6.15@6.17½ July; 6.20@6.22½ August. Bulk Meats easier; shoulders 3.65; short ribs 4.70; short clear 4.85. Whisky steady and in good demand at $1.02. At the close wheat was strong and higher: $1.01⅞ bid June; $1.00 bid July. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats steady and in good demand. Pork stronger and 2½c higher. Lard 2½c higher.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Flour unchanged; double extra fall $4.60@$4.70; treble extra do. $4.80@$4.90; family $5.15@$5.30; choice to fancy $5.40@$5.90. Wheat opened higher and advanced but fell off at the close; No. 2 red fall $1.12¾@$1.13 cash; $1.12½@$1.13¼ May; $1.11¼@1.11¾ June; $1.04½@$1.05⅛, closing at $1.04⅛, July; No. 3 do. $1.09. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 34⅝@34¾ cash; 34⅜ May; 34⅝@34¾ June; 35⅝@36 July. Oats higher; No. 2 30⅞ cash; 30 May. Whisky steady at $1.03. Pork quiet at $10.00—delivered. Bulk Meats in improved demand; car lots of short rib 4.70—delivered; round lots at Quincy and Atchison 4½. Bacon unsettled; clear ribs 5.10@5.25; clear sides 5.45@5.60. Lard nominal.

BALTIMORE, May 21—Flour quiet and steady; Howard Street and superfine $3.15@$3.75; extra $4.25@$4.85; family $5.00@$5.75; City Mills superfine $3.25@ $4.00; Rio brands $6.25; Papsco family $6.75. Wheat, southern strong and higher; western active and a shade higher; southern red $1.12@$1.17; amber $1.18@$1.20; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.17; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.13¾; May $1.13½@$1.13¾; June $1.13¼@$1.13¾; July $1.11¾@$1.12; August $1.09@$1.09⅞. Corn, southern in good demand and firm; western quiet and steady; southern white 49; yellow 45¼. Oats dull; southern and Pennsylvania 34@36; western white 34@35; do. mixed 33@33¼. Rye quiet and steady; good to prime 58@61. Hay moderately active and firm. Provisions dull. Pork, $9.90 old; $10.50@$10.75 new. Bulk Meats, loose, shoulders 4; clear ribs 5; packed, shoulders 4¼; clear ribs 5½. Bacon, shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 6; hams 9½@11. Lard, refined in tierces 7. Butter firm; choice western, dairy, packed 14@16; factory 11@13. Eggs weak; fresh 11@11½. Coffee more active and firmer; Rio cargoes 10¾@14¼. Whisky dull at $1.06. Sugar strong; A soft 8¼@8½.

DR. M. W. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
—AND—
BLOOD PURIFIER
Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, PALPITATION, CONSUMPTION,
DYSPEPSIA
and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Blood. It builds up the system, is pleasant to take, does not sicken, give pain, nor leave the system constipated, as other medicines do.
HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR. Keep your liver active and your blood pure, and you may save your doctor's bills. This Remedy is not a patent medicine, but prepared by Dr. M. W. CASE from his favorite prescription, used in his own extensive practice for over 27 years. Superior to all known remedies. Its success is simply wonderful.
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EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS offered. Send for Circular and Terms to Agents.
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Sold by all Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. Price, 25c.; Large Bottles, half pint, 75c.; Box of 6 Large for $3.75, sent by express, prepaid. Trial Bottle free. Ask your Druggist for it.
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THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

GEORGIA FULTON COUNTY.—ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Henry Irby, late of said county, deceased, are required to make payment, and those having demands against the estate will present them in terms of the law. April 9th, 1879.
R. B. HICKS, Administrator.
183 apr10d1aw6w thur

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS against the estate of Matilda C. Beasley, late of Fulton county, Georgia, deceased, will present them to me, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Atlanta, March 11th, 1879.
ANDERSON M. PARKER,
Administrator, at Judge Collier's office.
76 tar13 d1aw6w thur

H. CRANSTON & CO.,
Brokers & Commission Merchants,
41 ALABAMA STREET.
AGENTS FOR THE GEO. FOX STARCH Manufacturing Co., the Miama Oil and Soap Manufacturing Co. Chicago Quotations, Spot and Futures, of Meat and Grain received every hour. Futures a Specialty. "Confidential."
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ST. JAMES HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE.
11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph
346 dec1 1tf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR the State and County Tax for the years 1877 and 1878.—Will be sold before the court-house in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in June, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

A lot on Marietta, Walton and Bartow streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Jeffries and Moore, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one-half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Lanier, Leak & Chisholm, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Marietta street and Jones avenue, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Dean, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing three-fourths of an acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Frank Mills, trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place a lot on Crew and Rawson streets, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Herndon and Bleakley, part of land lot No. 76 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of John G. Martin, trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Alabama street, first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Adair and Clarke, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 65x210 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of North American ice company, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Mitchell street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Lynch and Mayer, part of land lot No. 76, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 25x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of R. C. Young, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Moore and Jones streets, in the 3d ward of Atlant, adjoining the property of Vining and Clarke, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing three-eighths of an acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Robert C. Young, agent, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a house and lot on Gordon and Ashley streets, in West End, Ga., adjoining the property of S. B. Wight and J. N. Dunn, part of land lot No. 117, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ten acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of A. B. Matthews, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the years 1877 and 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Green's Ferry road, adjoining the property of Wight and Dunn, part of land lot No. 118, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing between 9 and 10 acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of A. B. Matthews, trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Collins street, in 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bowtell and Orme, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of J. J. Knott, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Pryor street, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Glover and Romare, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x108 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Sarah E. Glover, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Richmond street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Demerast, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 60x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of W. G. Ashley, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Frazier and Clarke streets, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Pitts and Kennedy, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ of an acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of E. Y. Clarke, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Broad street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Boyd and Phillips, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 25x105 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of William R. Phillips, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Rhodes street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hoyt and Sullivan, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing three-eighths of an acre more or less. Levied on as the property of D. C. McPhee, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Collins street and Forest avenue, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Farnsworth, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing two acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Samuel Hape, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Gilmer and Calhoun streets, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Toon and Hubbard, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Wm. Barnes, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Whitehall street, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Lewis and Marion, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 75x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Dr. G. G. Crawford, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Rankin street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Austin and Moore, part of land lot No. 47, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing four acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of William C. Asher, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Forsyth, Grubb and Farley streets in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Loyd, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Jane E. Simms by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Decatur and Hilliard streets, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Frizzell and Faith & Morris, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x88 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of D. H. Heath, trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Plum, Daisy and North avenue streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Youngblood, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing seven and a half acres more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Julia E. Harris, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Williams, Alexander and Mills streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Shelveston, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of A. P. Stewart by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Thomson and Hunter streets, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bennett and Bender, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¾ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of G. C. Rogers, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Alabama street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Clarke & Nesbit, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 65x140 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Clarke Howell, Jr., trustee, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Glynn and McDaniel streets, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Johnson and Cox, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing two acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Castleberry & Co., by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Washington and Clarke streets, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Arnold and Hillyer, part of land lot No. 76, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 370x20. feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Bettie M. Zimmerman, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter and Elliott streets, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Clarke, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district Fulton county, Ga., containing one-half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. N. Hotchkiss, by virtue of, and to satisfy state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Williams and Alley streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Youngblood and and Pitchford, part of land lot No. 79, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x90 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of H. W. Wooding, by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Cooper and Formwalt streets, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Grant and Douglass, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., 50x300 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of John Milledge, trustee for wife, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Peters street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Young and Trimble, part of land lot No. 24, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 30x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Mary R. Thornton, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Mitchell and Hunter streets, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Rushing and Craig, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100x200 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Richard Parsons, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the years 1877 and 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Peters and Railroad streets, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Davis and Saunders, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. L. Ford, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Marietta and Farley streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Harrison and Hunnicutt, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 75x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of W. F. Westmoreland, trustee for children, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Harris, Baker and Orme streets, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bailey and Connolly, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one half acres more or less. Levied on as the property of Willis F. Westmoreland, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Whitehall street in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Rawson, Blanchard and Hill, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 24½x185 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Willis P. Chisholm, trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Decatur street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of State of Georgia and Brown, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 125x 10 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of R. A. Wright, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.
may6 d1aw-4w

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To all who would like to Dress well for a small amount of Money!

We Desire you to know that we have at our old and familiar stands, Nos. 3 and 50 WHITEHALL STREET,

Business and Dress Suits,

In a large variety of Patterns, Cut in the Latest Styles and made with care, under the personal supervision of one of our firm. We are showing a much larger and finer assortment than heretofore.

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At Prices within the Reach of All!

Clothing is a large item in every man's expenses, and it should be a matter of consideration where he can buy CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS to the best advantage. At our Store, No. 50 WHITEHALL STREET, our CUSTOM work is unsurpassed in any city. BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS made to order at prices lower than ever, workmanship and fit guaranteed.

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IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND NOVELTIES.

The largest assortment of Neck Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Gents' Underwear and, in fact, everything in the FURNISHING GOODS line displayed in the city.

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HIRSCH BROTHERS,
Nos. 3 and 50 Whitehall Street,
—ARE THE—
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Attentive salesmen will take pleasure in showing you ngle and Double-Breasted Sack and Frock Suits, also a fine stock of Diagonals and Worsted Coats and Vests, cut in Sack and Single and Double-Breasted Frock style

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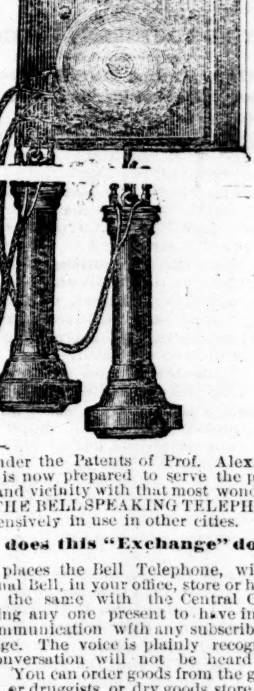

Licensed under the Patents of Prof. Alex. Graham Bell,) is now prepared to serve the people of Atlanta and vicinity with that most wonderful invention, THE BELL SPEAKING TELEPHONE, now so extensively in use in other cities.

What does this "Exchange" do?

First. It places the Bell Telephone, with an Electric Signal Bell, in your office, store or house, connecting the same with the Central Office, thus enabling any one present to have instant speaking communication with any subscriber to the Exchange. The voice is plainly recognized and the conversation will not be heard by a third party. You can order goods from the grocer or butcher or druggists or dry goods store; call or consult your physician; call a carriage, or communicate news or directions for work as well as by going yourself, and, of course, with an immense saving of time and exertion. Any one who can talk can use the Telephone, and the office is open day and night.

Second. The Exchange maintains an efficient and reliable Messenger Service. Prompt, active and intelligent Messengers can be had on call, at any time, to go upon any errand for any conceivable purpose. Rates: Per hour, 25 cents; half hour, 15 cents; fifteen minutes, or less, 10 cents.

Third. We will send, immediately, on call, hacks or carriages to any part of the city at regular rates.

Fourth. We furnish, promptly, teams and trucks for heavy hauling, or express wagons for light work, as cheaply as can be done.

Fifth. Messages will be sent to any part of the city by Telephone, both for subscribers and others, in the same way as by telegraph, written on blanks prepared for the purpose.

How can I become connected with the Exchange?

Send word to the Central Office by postal card, messenger, or through your friends' Telephone, and you will be promptly waited upon.

What does it Cost?

For places of business the rental for Signal Bell and two Telephones is $46.00 per year, payable in advance. Private Residences, two Telephones and Bell, $35.00 per year, payable in advance. No lease made for less than a year. There is no other charge. The wires and instruments are put up and kept in repair at our expense. The outlay for the rental is not an extra expense, but an actual saving of sometimes many fold the amount of ten or fifteen cents per day, as the experience of thousands has abundantly proved.

The fact is, you CANNOT AFFORD to be without THE TELEPHONE.

JAMES M. ORMES, General Agent.
J. O. JEFFRIES, Manager. 7 may2 dtf

NOTICE

To Contractors and Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE BUILDING of a Church at Opelika, Ala., will be received by the Building Committee until the first day of June next.

The building is to be of brick—48 feet wide by 80 feet long, with basement 48 feet by 70 feet. Roof of slate.

Bids may be made for the whole work, or for the brick work and wood work seperately.

Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the undersigned at the Bank of Opelika.

J. M. McNAMEE,
Secretary and Treasurer Building Committee.
337 may14 dtiljune1

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. J. P. MILLER, M. D., 416 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. CAUTION.—Wrapper on bottle is yellow printed in black, has pile of stones, Phila., 1870, on it. No others genuine.
DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, 13 Kimball House.
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The Geiser Self-Regulating Grain Separator,
ARE GUARANTEED
To do more Effective Service in a Wheat Field than any other Outfit in America.
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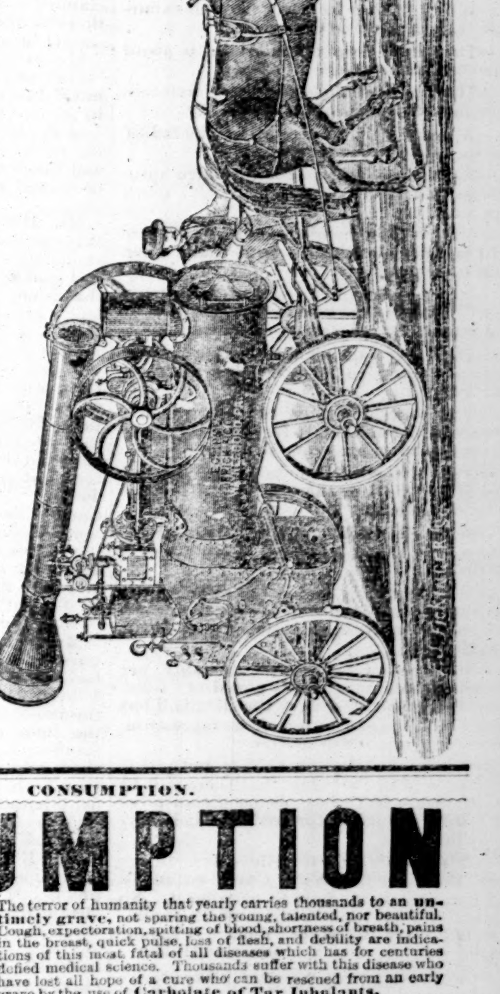
Covington, Georgia, General Agent.
314 jan19 d6m mar26 w6m



CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION

The terror of humanity that yearly carries thousands to an untimely grave, not sparing the young, talented, nor beautiful. Cough, expectoration, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, pains in the breast, quick pulse, loss of flesh, and debility are indications of this most fatal of all diseases which has for centuries defied medical science. Thousands suffer with this disease who have lost all hope of a cure who can be rescued from an early grave by the use of Carbolate of Tar Inhalants.

ASTHMA which makes life so miserable its victims almost wish for death. Minister's SORE THROAT, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, and BRONCHITIS the advance guard heralding the near approach of consumption. For these and all pulmonary diseases the most thorough, successful and pleasant treatment is

CARBOLATE OF TAR INHALANTS Satisfaction always guaranteed. INHALANTS are more powerful than words can tell or pen express. All *Fatal Epidemics* are propagated by Inhalation. So *potent for evil*, it is now made most *powerful for good*. It does not require *ten minutes* to demonstrate the value of Carbolate of Tar, *the most healing remedial agent known to science*. Balsams and cordials of the most healing and soothing properties are so combined with Pine Tree Tar that the mere breathing converts them into a dense smoke or vapor. This is *inhaled*—taken right to the diseased parts. No heat, no hot water, simply *inhaling or breathing* it, and you feel its healing power at once. This treatment is endorsed by physicians everywhere, and highly commended by thousands who have used it with perfect satisfaction. "Your methods of treating catarrh and consumption are certainly very effectual. So-called 'hopeless cases' need not despair."—CHAS. HAMILTON CASS, M. D., Louisville, Ky. "I am so well pleased with your Carbolate of Tar Inhalant that I would not part with it at any price."—J. J. BENNINGTON, 2506 Elm St., Phila.

HOME TREATMENT sent to any part of the United States or Canada, to be returned if not satisfactory. As the oils and balsams condense on the air passages and lungs, their capacity is wonderfully enlarged and the hollow chest soon becomes rounded and full. To consumptives beyond the possibility of cure the Inhalants always give great relief, and often cure cases considered hopeless. CATARRH, so very difficult to treat, and so seldom cured by other methods, readily yields to this painless and pleasant remedy. It is remarkable how quickly these ulcerated sensitive membranes are healed by breathing the vapor and forcing it into the diseased cavities of the head and out of the nose. Inhalation is the only method by which this terrible and almost universal disease can be permanently cured. Send for Circular and full particulars. Address

Dr. M. W. CASE, S. W. Cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

When writing, please name this paper.

202 aug17 d3tawly thur sat ues&weowkly nxt read mat

SCHOFIELD'S ENGINES, ETC.

Schofield's Portable Steam Engines,
BUILT BY
SCHOFIELD'S IRON WORKS,
MACON, GEORGIA.
Compact, Simple, Strong, Durabl and guaranteed superior to any other.
WE SELL THE
Geiser Grain Separator
With our ENGINES—FOR THRESHING PURPOSES.
WE ALSO SUPPLY
Circular Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Sorgho-Mills, Cotton Presses
And MACHINERY of every description.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES.
2dtf sat tues thur&w6m
J. S. SCHOFIELD & SON.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7¼d; in New York at 13½c; in Atlanta at 12¼c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, nearly stationary, followed by rising barometer, variable winds, and generally shifting to fresh and brisk northerly or easterly.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, May 21, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.82	79	61	S.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	29.88	77	57	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.87	79	70	E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.86	78	86	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.87	79	91	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.97	80	66	N. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.84	69	100	N. E.	Fresh	.08	Lt Rain.
Montgom'ry	29.89	73	85	S.	Gent	.00	Hazy.
New Orleans	29.82	79	58	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Savannah	29.89	77	77	S. W.	Light	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 21, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.80	70	71	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	29.78	85	38	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.75	86	30	E.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	29.74	85	32	E.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.81	79	58	E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
10:31 "	29.82	79	61	S.	Light	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar...... 29.792 | Maximum ther..... .87
Mean daily ther..... 78.05 | Minimum ther. ... .77
Mean daily humid. 53.00 | Total rainfall.......... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 d1y

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Cæsar's Head Hotel—F. A. Miles.
Excursion to Toccoa, May 31—Trinity church.
Proverbs—Daniel & Marsh.
Grand Ball at Markham—Jno. A. Carlston.
For dismission—R. C. Beavers.
Harvest Machinery—Harwell & Smith.
Vining's Station—Hiberians Picnic.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 22 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Was it not hot yesterday?

—Doodle bug time has arrived.

—Blackberries are in the market.

—Summer coats will soon be all the rage.

—We saw a negro with a basket of plums yesterday.

—Select picnics are now getting to be numerous.

—It is not customary to sell privileges at select picnics.

—There will be a grand excursion to Toccoa on Saturday, May 31st.

—Why is it that we never have an excursion from Atlanta to Columbus?

—The spring crop of umbrellas is about ripe enough to pick.

—The whizz of the soda-water fountain now maketh sweet music in the city.

—A new carpet is needed in the ladies' saloon at the passenger depot.

—Excursions and picnics, sudden rainstorms, sunburnt noses and "sich" dawn upon us.

—Many of the members of the legislature will bring their families with them when that body meets.

—Columbus sent up a good excursion party. Among the number were several of the representative citizens of Columbus.

—The Hibernians are anticipating a grand time at their picnic which takes place on the 28th inst.

—The belle of Walton county, who has been residing in Atlanta for some days past, has returned to her home in Monroe.

—Now is a good time to insure against loss of any kind, as the city is full of insurance managers.

—Sixth Methodist and St. Paul's Sunday-schools picnic to Stone Mountain next Saturday.

—We frequently see in Atlanta gentlemen walking in the streets with their coats off. There may be nothing wrong in it, but then—.

—Members of the general assembly are securing accommodations ahead of time. During the past few days the Kimball has received a score of letters from representatives in regard to this matter.

—Trinity Sunday-school does not picnic to Toccoa next Saturday, but there will be an excursion to Toccoa, under the auspices of Trinity church, Saturday, May 31. Everybody invited.

—It pretends not to relieve everything, but "Rankin's Neuralgia Cure," expressly for neuralgia never fails to conquer it. No opium or morphine, yet its effects are immediate. Try it. Hunt, Rankin & Lamar sell it. 000 may22 d3m

—An encampment will take place on the grounds of the Sam Bailey institute, at Griffin, in about two weeks. Quite a large number of the military sports of Atlanta will go down and help the Griffin boys celebrate the occasion.

—Neuralgine—All who suffer with headache and neuralgia can be relieved by using this unfailing remedy. It contains no opiate and leaves no bad effects on the system. Hutchison & Bro., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

—It is now definitely stated that the Hibernian society will hold their picnic this year at Vinings on the 28th instant. Every arrangement has been made of the most complete order, and a grand time may be expected. The excursionists will leave Atlanta at half-past seven o'clock in the morning by special train and will return to the city at seven o'clock in the evening. The advertisement giving further particulars may be seen in another column.

Mr. W. W. Austell.

Last night the following special telegram was received by THE CONSTITUTION:

SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 21.—Mr. W. W. Austell and wife will return to Atlanta to-morrow night at ten o'clock and five minutes past.
W. Y. H.

Several friends will meet them at the depot.

Yesterday there came by express from some of the friends of Mr. Austell in New York a floral ship, which in point of beauty was the rarest treasure of the kind we have ever seen. The ship was perfect, and in spite of their long trip the flowers were fresh and lovely. In the body of the vessel, in red floral letters, was the wish "Bon voyage." The gift will be highly appreciated.

The Columbus Excursion.

The excursion train from Columbus did not reach the city until half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The delay was owing to the late hour of leaving Columbus. The excursion brought four coaches full of ladies and gentlemen, who will remain in Atlanta until Friday at 1:20 o'clock. They spent yesterday afternoon looking at various points of interest in the city. To-night there will be a hop in their honor at the Markham house.

HANGING FIRE.

UNDER THE ELOQUENCE OF THE BAR.

Continuation of the Argument in the Case of The State vs. Hon. John Jones—Conclusion of the Remarks of Judge McCay—Senator Hill on the Floor.

Yesterday, in expectation of the argument in the Jones case being completed during the day, a large audience gathered to hear the concluding speeches by Senator Hill for the defense, and General Robert Toombs for the state. There were many citizens from other portions of the state, notably from Macon, Jonesboro, Marietta and adjacent towns. A number of ladies of the city were present and among the most interested visitors of the day.

JUDGE M'CAY,

not having completed his argument the preceding day, continued it at some length. He gave a most thorough and argumentative review of the entire testimony in the case and completely covered every point. His speech showed the most thorough knowledge of every detail of the case and was listened to with profound attention, particularly that portion in which he argued the circumstances which pointed to the complicity of Jones in the scheme of Clews to swindle the state through the second payment of the bonds. Judge McCay spoke with great earnestness and concluded at 11:20 o'clock.

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH

was begun after a brief recess, and was listened to with deep interest. In the outset of his remarks he said:

"May it please your honor and you gentlemen of the jury—It would be sheer affectation for me to conceal from you the fact that I feel a profound interest in the result of this case. Indeed, gentlemen, I don't think in all my career as a lawyer, I ever appeared before a jury with a profounder sense of the responsibility resting upon me and of the justice of the cause which I represent. The amount of money is very large, but, to my mind, it is a bagatelle. The success of the state in this case would utterly bankrupt some of the best citizens of the country, and that, of course, ought to be a subject of interest to a personal friend like myself, but I have watched the progress of this case from the beginning and it is bound to be a historical case. The character of the state of Georgia is most deeply involved. It seems to be a sort of culmination of the history just before you, in which, as I shall undertake to show you, there was a conspiracy formed which has dragged into its purposes—a conspiracy to blast one man, to destroy his character for the purpose of covering up the frauds of a dynasty.

Mr. Hill then went ahead to argue that the fraudulent acts of the Bullock government were on trial—that all the wrongs of which Jones is charged are traceable back to that government. It would be a great thing to have a jury of intelligent and upright men thus decide and remove the last obstacle to their complete vindication.

Mr. Hill then went on to show that Judge McCay had misstated the facts as to the box of $376,000 and more of cancelled coupons of gold 7 per cent. bonds.

Judge McCay interrupted and said he read the entry referred to by Mr. Hill, but told the jury to look into the box and they would see that a large number of the coupons were not cancelled.

Mr. Hill took up the argument at that point, and said if Judge McCay claimed that the certifying entry was false, it was not made by Jones, but by J. W. Warren, secretary of the executive department. But the certificate was true. What the box contains now, Mr. Hill said he did not know, because it had been through the hands of many persons anxious to get evidence and facts against Jack Jones.

Mr. Hill then replied to the part of Judge McCay's speech where the latter spoke of the singular coincidences between the acts of Jones and of Clews in the matter of the payment of these bonds, and wherein Judge McCay argued the direct complicity of Jones in the conspiracy with Clews to defraud the state out of the money.

Judge McCay insisted that he had argued the case fairly under the rules of the submission of the case to the jury.

Mr. Hill said that this case had a history, and this man Jones had a history, and he (McCay) could not expect to stand up before an intelligent jury and charge dishonesty upon a citizen whose life is interwoven with some of the brightest chapters of Georgia's history, and escape himself as a sanctified angel. The history of the times and the circumstances of the case tell me that he takes a peculiar interest in the result of this case.

Judge McCay appealed to the court that Mr. Hill had no right to charge him with being interested in the results of the case, or that it was his purpose in this trial to shield Bullock or Clews from any responsibilities. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Hill was as deep into that matter as he (McCay) was; if he wasn't it was only because the election came on too soon for him.

Judge Hillyer said while Mr. Hill disclaimed unkindness to Judge McCay he thought the tone of address was such as should be modified.

Mr. Hill said he would take back the "tone" and consider that out of the case, but if Judge McCay could not stand a reply in the court-house without all this flutter, how did he expect Jack Jones to maintain his equanimity when charged with theft, and wonder that he put his hands to his heads and saw bunches of snakes about him?

Mr. Hill then proceeded, arguing that this was not a case of accounting such as should have gone to an auditor, but when it had gone to the auditor and the charge was that Jones had paid these bonds fraudulently or carelessly, can the auditor sit as a jury to determine those things. Why, the judge upon the bench cannot even intimate to a jury here his opinion of the proof upon the questions in the case. Have we invented a creature who has more power than the judge himself? That an auditor should do this is to impair the sanctity and value of the right of trial by jury, and if you have the right to impair you have the right to destroy. If the law means that the auditor can do this then there should be another law to make his report final. Let the finding of this unsworn person be made a judgment; let us tear down our court-houses and burn up our law books, and stop this stuff about the great value of trial by jury in this country.

Mr. Hill said that the great and only question in the case was whether Jack Jones had acted with such fraud or carelessness as to entitle the state to recover from him the amounts alleged. As to the Clews bonds, the item of $149,250, to make it either fraud or carelessness, it must appear that the bonds were paid twice, and secondly that Jones paid them the second time under circumstances such as to excite the suspicions of a reasonable man, that they had been paid before.

Mr. Hill continued his argument, in which he essayed to show that there was no proof, just as the auditor himself said, to charge fraud upon Jones. Mr. Hill said when the state issued bonds to pay those old bonds and sent them to Clews and Clews sold them and applied the proceeds to such payment, it brought on this state of affairs; that when it charged the double payment of the bonds, it had the right to elect which to hold responsible. If, as it did, it afterwards cancelled the redemption bonds by declaring them null and void, it then declared that Clews had not redeemed them and Jones's payment of them was the first and only payment, and there was no double payment about it. He also argued that the reason the old bonds were marked as having been paid in 1873 instead of 1874, when they were paid, was because Jones exchanged Nutting bonds for them, with all the coupons on the new bonds and they began to run from April, 1873, and hence the entry. The interest for the last year was thus gotten in coupons off the new Nutting bonds. Mr. Hill also spoke to the question of carelessness and by abundant allusions to the testimony claimed that Jones was not only extraordinarily careful, but honest to the same degree. When he ceased to pay those bonds he did it on the merest shadow of a suspicion of wrong—as he explained it himself—it was for about the same reason that a man acts when he thinks he sees a ghost. Jack Jones was passing through the graveyard of Georgia's honor and he thought he saw a host! He stopped paying them as soon as he seemed to see that something might be wrong about them and then issued his order that all holders of such bonds thereafter must prove title. Mr. Hill went on to speak of the question of notice to Jones. Nothing was said about them at the Kimball house conference, and Jones knew nothing about them or where they were. Kibbee, Simmon and Governor Smith were all there and all of them knew every fact that the state now claims Jones should have suspected. Why did they not seek to stop these bonds from being foisted again upon the state? Here was the attorney-general who should have known it. If they all did know it they should have told it. The governor should have filed a bill in New York reciting the facts and enjoining Clews from transferring them to anyone else. They should have done it and the only way I can see to excuse them from the not doing of it is to believe they thought the bonds were cancelled in the hands of Clews and there was no danger to be apprehended from them. The only way then to charge Jones with carelessness in the matter is to show that he paid them under circumstances that should have aroused the suspicions of a reasonable man that they had once before been paid. But if they did not excite the suspicions of Kibbee—Kibbee who says himself that while investigating in New York, he could find no evidence that the bonds had ever been paid, or of summons on Hammond or Governor Smith—why should they have aroused the suspicions of poor Jack Jones, who is denounced here as a fool, a crazy man, a rogue and a coconspirator with Bullock's sweet friend Clews?

Mr. Hill continued his argument up to 6 p. m., the hour for adjournment, pursuing the same careful and minute method of dealing with the testimony. He was very severe upon Alton Angier's connection with the $21,500 and $40,000 packages, and created quite a sensation by his remarks in that portion of his argument.

It is too late now to follow Mr. Hill further and we refrain. He will doubtless conclude between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. to-day, when General Toombs will enter upon the last argument for the state and close the case.

THE UNDERWRITERS.

Meeting of the Underwriters' Association of the South at the Kimball House Yesterday.

The eighth annual convention of the Underwriters' association of the south assembled in the breakfast room of the Kimball house yesterday. There was not as full an attendance as usual, owing to the fact that the companies sent only one or two representatives each, while heretofore they have sent five or six each. The list of delegates was increased by the noon trains and quite a number of others arrived last night. The session to-day will be quite interesting as it will present matters of importance to southern insurance companies. A full representation of all the companies interested is looked for to-day.

The association was called to order at ten minutes past 12, by General W. S. Walker, of Atlanta, the president.

On motion the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with.

Owing to the fact that many members of the association would not arrive until the mid-day trains came, the association adjourned until four o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The association met in the afternoon at the appointed hour. It was quite noticeable that the number of representatives had increased, although not to the extent that it should be and probably will by this morning, as it was generally considered yesterday afternoon by the members who are here that quite a number of delegates would reach Atlanta by the late evening trains of yesterday and the early trains to-day.

General W. S. Walker, president of the association, after making a few remarks relating to the tardiness of some of the members, called the meeting to order.

On motion the report of the executive committee was read by Mr. H. C. Stockdell, secretary of the association. In the report was embodied a letter from Thomas M. Alfriend & Son, of Richmond, Va., requesting that the resignation of each member of this firm be accepted by the members of the association.

Mr. J. D. Young moved to accept the resignation of Messrs. Thomas M., E. M. & Thomas L. Alfriend, of the firm of Messrs. T. M. Alfriend & Sons, and that the secretary be instructed to write to the firm and notify the members of the action of the body.

On motion, the report was then accepted.

President Walker stated that the next business which would be in order would be the reading of the treasurer's report.

At this juncture Major L. Mims moved that the body adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock in the morning. In making his motion he gave many good and substantial reasons why it would be for the best to adjourn. His argument was so convincing that the body received it with cheers.

Mr. Thayer stated that he was in full sympathy with the motion of Major L. Mims, and that he was in favor of adjourning until the hour mentioned by Major Mims, at which time the body would assemble, and the annual address by General W. S. Walker, chairman of the association, read.

This programme was adopted. It was then agreed upon that at the conclusion of the annual address, the address of welcome by Mr. J. P. Pollock, of Atlanta, will be delivered.

On motion the president appointed the following members of the association as a committee to notify Mr. Pollock of the action of the body: Major L. Mims, Mr. W. P. Pattillo and Captain A. M. Cunningham.

Major Mims moved that the press of the city and local agents be invited to seats on the floor during the session of the body. President Walker remarked that he had already taken the liberty to do that, knowing that his action in the matter would be indorsed by the association.

The meeting then adjourned to assemble at 10 o'clock this morning, when the business of the day will be opened by the annual address of President W. S. Walker, which will be followed by the address of welcome by Mr. J. P. Pollock.

A VISIT TO SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

The Death of Judge Harris—His Successor—Revival in Religion.

BURKE COUNTY, GA., May 17.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: After a lapse of many years—years filled with sad and sorrowful, but some proud and glorious memories—I have recently paid a short but pleasant visit to southern Georgia. "Old times are changed, old manners gone," and in a metaphorical sense, at least, "A stranger fills the Stuart's throne." The noble old counties of Liberty, McIntosh, Camden and Glynn—once the homes of wealth, refinement, culture and hospitality—wear sad features now, as if from out the "long ago" there came sweet but mournful voices, telling in plaintive tones of the bright and sunny scenes vanished now forever. But within their borders there is still many a brave and noble heart, proud, resolved and hopeful. I found far more enterprise and active energy than I had expected. The hand of renovation and repair is often seen at work; old estates are being improved, old mansions restored, winding walks, where the weeds long had grown, are looking bright and fresh again, while along their borders the magnolias and roses shed their perfume as in the old, golden days that are gone.

The death of Judge John L. Harris is universally lamented. Everywhere his name was mentioned with affection and reverence. His wife is the daughter of Dr. Beale, of Richmond county, and one of Judge Harris's daughters is the wife of a gentleman of Burke. From all I could learn, the appointment made to fill the vacancy caused by his death was rather unexpected and not altogether satisfactory. But only a few weeks will elapse before the general assembly will elect his successor, and in this connection I heard the name of Judge J. M. Arnow, of St. Mary's, repeatedly suggested. Indeed, he seems to be the general choice of those parts of the Brunswick that I visited. I do not know him personally, but learned from every source that he is a gentleman of talent, an excellent lawyer, of irreproachable character, a just man, and as judge of the county court of Camden and mayor of St. Mary's, a most popular and acceptable officer. Although I passed through the town and county of his residence, I did not have the pleasure of meeting him. From character, learning and experience, he is probably the most fit man for the bench in his circuit, and it is permissible to hope that the legislature may so regard him.

I learn that a most interesting and happy revival of religion is going on in this county at Waynesboro, where I make bold to say it is greatly needed, and that your city is represented by the Rev. Wm. Parks, who, I am told, is now on a visit there to his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Holleyman.

A long life of prosperity and usefulness is sincerely wished for THE CONSTITUTION by
D. A. I.

Visiting Colored Companies.

The fourth of July will attract thousands of visitors here. Among the many attractions to the various classes of the population will be a grand display of the colored military of Atlanta and other southern cities. Three colored companies from Savannah will arrive here on the third and will participate in the festivities of the fourth. These companies are the Colquitt Blues, the Lincoln Guards and the Chatham Light Infantry. They are to be the guests of the Georgia Cadets, one of our best colored companies. Captain Moses Bentley will call on all who have subscribed this week and will endeavor to raise the funds for the complete uniforming of the company, so that they can receive their guests in style. Other colored companies are expected here on the fourth. The colored military will be out in force. Captain Bentley hopes he will be encouraged and helped by the citizens in his efforts to get his company in good trim.

Memorial Day.

RICHMOND VA., May 21.—Memorial day was observed with the usual decoration of the graves of the confederate soldiers, in Hollywood cemetery.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. U. B. Frost, of LaGrange, is in the city.

—Mr. J. D. Waddell, of Polk county, is in the city.

—Mr. P. H. Phinizy, of Augusta, is at the Kimball.

—Mr. J. M. High, of Madison, is at the Kimball.

—Mr. G. F. Ponder, of Fair Play, was in the city yesterday.

—Miss Annie L. Hawkins, of Americus, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Hon. H. D. McDaniel, of Walton county, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Wm. Knox, a prominent railroad official, of New York, is at the Markham.

—Colonel John C. Rutherford, of Macon, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Miss Vilola Beach, of Columbus, is visiting the family of Dr. T. Raines.

—Mr. H. H. Tucker, of Atlanta, is attending the superior court of Clark county.

—Dr. T. Raines is contemplating a visit to the lower part of the state.

—Mr. N. M. Solomon, of the firm of S. T. Coleman & Co., of Macon, passed through the city yesterday en route to Boston.

—Colonel James D. Edwards, superintendent of the Northeastern railroad, accompanied by his wife, is at the Kimball.

—Judge Alexander M. Speer, of the Flint circuit, passed through the city yesterday en route for Conyers, Ga.

—Mr. P. V. Carbine and wife, of Madison, and J. F. Hanson, of Macon, are at the Kimball.

—John E Poole, the efficient book-keeper, of the Pulaski house, of Savannah, is a guest of the Markham.

—We notice a good many of the Columbus excursionists registered at the Markham.

—Judge R. F. Lyon and Colonel Clifford Anderson, of Macon, are in the city, stopping at the Markham.

—Among the visitors from Columbus registered at the Kimball are Mrs. F. M. Gray, J. T. Daniel, Scott Estes, Charles R. Russell and family and M. Joseph.

—Captain S. T. Carnes, of the Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, Tennessee, returned home yesterday after spending a visit of some days with Mr. J. G. Scrutchin and Mr. A. B. Wrenn.

United States Circuit Court.

JUDGE W. B. WOODS, PRESIDING.

The United States circuit court met at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, Judge Woods presiding.

The following was the business of the day:

United States vs. Asail Littlefield, G. W. Littlefield, M. Y. Sexton; debt on distiller's bond. Settled at defendant's cost.

United States vs. W. T. Bell, James M. Harris and Pope Barrow; debt on postmaster's bond. Set for May 26.

United States vs. W. H. C. Alley, Leander M. Beavert and George A. Greenwood; debt on distiller's bond. Verdict for plaintiff for $14.63.

United States vs. A. Littlefild, W. T. Blalock, J. L. Evans; debt on distiller's bond. Verdict for plaintiff for $10.43.

United States vs. T. K. Henderson, M. C. Fowler, J. M. Gravett; debt on distiller's bond. Verdict for plaintiff.

United States vs. J. D. Summers, J. S. Cole and J. R. Summers; debt on distiller's bond. Verdict for $39.84.

United States vs. John C. Clark, Sam J. Clark, J. C. Chester; debt on distiller's bond. Dismissed by United States attorney.

United States vs. L. H. Blalock, J. S. Blalock, J. E. Shuttles; debt on distiller's bond. Verdict for $80.28.

The following charged with illicit distilling, etc., plead guilty but sentence was suspended:

Joseph Brazell, Nathans Richardson, J. S. Floyd, J. L. Wood, J. N. Brogdon. Case against Moses K. Dobbs, was continued by the defendant, so was the case against Reuben Jossett.

J. W. Pruitt plead guilty to the second count on a charge of illicit distilling, and the first count was nol prossed. Sentence suspended.

In the case of Wm. McCray who plead guilty of retailing illicit distilled spirits on the 19th of March, sentence is still suspended.

The court adjourned to meet to-day at 10 o'clock.

Errors Corrected.

ATLANTA, GA., May 21, 1879.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I saw in your issue of yesterday an article signed "West Point," wherein the writer has evidently unintentionally attributed to me language I have never used. After stating the importance of the problem presented in the opening of the Chattahoochee river from Atlanta to Columbus, he says: "The survey has been made by Captain Sublett and his assistants, and he says it will be an easy job to make the river navigable." I have certainly never so stated; and have studiously avoided giving expression to opinions that could in any way be construed as anticipating the report I am required to make, as it would be discourteous to my superiors and a violation of the rules of the United States engineer office at Chattanooga. The most that can be attributed as coming from me is that I believed it could be made navigable from Iceville to West Point, and I thought the cost would be small, as compared with the benefits to result, and this was said in general private conversation and was simply my judgment formed from passing over the river hastily.

I certainly would be pleased to visit my numerous West Point friends by steamer down the Chattahoochee, and believe the day will come, but I would advise all those interested to await the results of the survey before acting too hastily. For those persons who propose to give anything like even an approximate estimate speak unadvisedly and without knowledge of the facts, as no estimates have yet been made, and their statements are calculated to decieve and mislead the public. These remarks are called forth by reading the board of trade resolutions, and some other articles on the subject of improving the river, in your late issues. Respectfully, D. L. SUBLETT,
Ass't. Eng'r. in charge of C. R. Survey.

A Horse and Buggy Stolen from the Stable in Daytime.

Yesterday morning the rear of the premises of Mr. J. T. Adair's store on Decatur street, was opened in broad daylight and his horse and delivery wagon stolen and carried away. Mr. Adair at once called upon the police for assistance and was furnished with Officers Starnes, King, and Salisbury. These officers took the matter in charge without delay and after a search of several hours a negro by the name of Bob King was arrested in Brooklyn with the wagon and horse in his possession.

The officers returned the wagon and horse to Mr. Adair, who was delighted to get it back and was somewhat surprised at the promptness of the officers in coming up with the thief.

Bob King was carried to the station-house and furnished with comfortable quarters, where he will remain until to-day when he will be carried before Justice Tanner, who will hold a preliminary examination in the case.

Williams, Birnie & Co.

Messrs Langston & Crane, received the following dispatch from Mr. G. W. Williams yesterday.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1879.—Langston & Crane, Atlanta Georgia. The firm of Williams, Birnie & Co. has been dissolved. The firm is paying everything and is as responsible as the bank of England.
G. W. WILLIAMS.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., May 21, 1879.

T E Hanbury, Dalton; E Womack, Oxford; R F Lyon, Macon; J P Sage, Ga; H S Lansdell, Rome; Clifford Anderson, Macon; Wm Somerville, Chicago; A W Port, Newnan; J J Hayes, Jonesboro; John E Poole, Savannah; John E Ryan, J A Thomson, C C Braison, Columbus; Wm Knox, N Y; R Taylor, LaFayette, Ala; Robert West, Winchester, Va; T E Gulden, Edward Allen, M O Berry, Low Beall, A Higer, Daniel R Bize, Charles H Bize, R E Bize, Chas F Miller, John Caalston and wife, T B Berry, M Masters, Columbus; W E Sweetser, Chattanooga; W C Plimpton, Marshallton; Chas Richmond, Nashville; T W Maxon, Athens; M B Brower, Clarkston; U A Farwell, Cleveland; M C Postwoee, Warrenton; J D Burt, Charlotte; J F Chester, Kansas; Chas Pekar, C J Linck, Columbus; John P Shannon, Elberton; W N Andrews, Wm Rutchford, Ala; John M Mundy, Jonesboro; C T Mansfield, Marietta; W S B Wilson, Gainesville; W J Scott, Marietta.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., May 21, 1879.

W J Orr, Baltimore; W S Laradon, Charlotte; L B Lowe, Chattanooga; M Long, Charleston; J S Pinkard, Forsyth; P V Carbine and wife, Madison; S W Williams, Louisville; J H Phinizy, Augusta; J F Hanson, Macon; Thos Graeme, Louisville; W B Frost, LaGrange; Thomas J Check, E Rohey, N Y; John C Rutherford, Macon; Isaac Leibman, Ga; J O Waddell, Polk county; Geo R Dunn, Virginia; Jas M Edwards, wife and nurse, Athens; U L Carwardin, James Mims, N Y; Miss Annie Lou Hawkins, Americus; J W Hearde, Baltimore; T C Barnes, Cincinnati; N S Woodward, So Ex co; G H Dudley, N Y; R N Ellis, M W Drew, Jacksonville; A M Speer, Griffin; H Castleman, Columbus; W H Hackett, Cartersville; J B Timberlake, Louisville; D West, N Y; Mrs F M Gray, J T Daniel, Columbus; R J Trammell, O P Birch, Columbus; W T Sheppeed, West Point; S Estes, C R Russell and family, M Joseph, H H Cook, H S Estes, Columbus; J M High, Madison; G F Ponder, Ga; H D McDaniel, Monroe; W M Hutcherson, jr., Columbia; E Binghman, Liverpool; J P A DuPont, Ga.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., May 21, 1879.

Atlanta circuit..........33

HEEL OF DOCKET.

No. 16. Macon. Continued.

No. 17. Macon. S. W. R. R. Co., et. al., vs. Craig. Case, from Bibb. R. F. Lyon; Lanier & Anderson, for plaintiff in error. Bacon & Rutherford, for defendant.

Pending the argument of Mr. Lyon, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., JEWELERS,

Desire to call attention to the elegant line of Gold Chains, Sets, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watches, etc., which have just been received and are offered at lowest prices.

34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

Notice to Tax Collectors.

Now is the time to have your Tax Receipt Books printed. Send your orders to THE CONSTITUTION office and we will furnish your books without delay. Send for prices.
may9 dtf

The Extended Popularity

Of Dooley's Yeast Powder is the best evidence of its worth. Whenever you want a light, white, sweet biscuit, delicious potpie, elegant cake, or a choice pudding, Dooley's Yeast Powder should be used. Perfect purity and absolute full weight are the watchwords of the manufacturers.

—BEFORE buying tickets to famous Summer Resorts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, Fort Benton, Black Hills, or any other point North or Northwest of St. Louis, send for the "Free Guide Book" and low rates of the Palace Steamers of the Mississippi.
JAS. A. LYON,
General Ticket Agent,
37 mar23 d3m sun thur St. Louis, Mo.5

If you want to buy goods cheaper than they were ever sold in Atlanta, go to closing out sale of W. H. Brotherton.

SILKS! SILKS!

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY received yesterday, the 21st instant, the handsomest line of Solid Colored DRESS SILKS of the season. The prices are on the inside and no mistake. may22 d1t

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil july3

Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 35 to 30c. per lb. Send in your orrders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either. COONSTIITUTION,
mar2 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,

By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had Boschee's German Syrup been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs Boschee's German Syrup has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known. Sold by all Druggists.
378 june22...d&w1y eow&weow

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
332 mar21 d&w1y

Drunken Stuff.

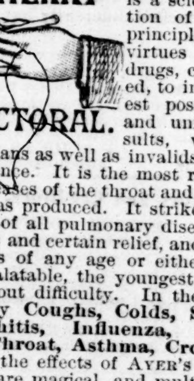
How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other column.

Ponce deLeon Water.

ASHLAND, VA., April 24.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 20th is to hand, and in ordering some water would state I have no vessel (cask), but will pay you for one. Please send ten (10) gallons as soon as possible. You may send the bill by Express C. O. D. From the little trial I have given the water I think it superior to any others for hematurid. Yours respectfully,
CHAS. H. KINGMAN, M. D.

THE BEST REMEDY
FOR
Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



Diseases of the pulmonary organs are so prevalent and fatal, that a safe and reliable remedy for them is invaluable to every community. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results, which enables physicians as well as invalids to use it with confidence. It is the most reliable remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs that science has produced. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt and certain relief, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it without difficulty. In the treatment of ordinary **Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh,** the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household, for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In **Whooping-cough** and **Consumption** there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

The marvellous cures which AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has effected all over the world are a sufficient guaranty that it will continue to produce the best results. An impartial trial will convince the most sceptical of its wonderful curative powers, as well as of its superiority over all other preparations for pulmonary complaints.

Eminent physicians in all parts of the country, knowing its composition, recommend AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to invalids, and prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proved its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta and Macon.
495feb27 d2tawly thur tues & wly

PHYSICIANS.

DR. HENRY JERVEY,
LATE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
Office 49 Peachtree street.
Residence 288 Peachtree street.
381 may18 d3m

LAW CARDS.

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1v

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

WELLBORN BRAY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 370 may17 d1m

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN
Dalton, Georgia.
Rates, per day, $2.00. Rates, per week, $8.00. Rates, per month, $25.00. Large sample rooms for Commercial Travelers. J. Q. A. LEWIS,
0 0 apr23 dtf Proprietor.

PIEDMONT HOUSE,
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
L. R. McABOY, Jr., Manager.
Having leased the Piedmont House at Spartanburg, S. C., for a term of years, I propose to keep only a first class house in every respect. I have renovated the house from top to bottom, having carpeted all the rooms and furnished them with clean, new beds. My table will always be supplied with the best that the market affords. I guarantee satisfaction and all I ask of the traveling public is a trial. 331 apr19 d3m

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
000 oct29 dtf Proprietor.

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, - - - - GEORGIA
SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS
Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects.
Sample room for Commercial Travelers.
Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879...dtf Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY..........PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.
AND THE
CUMBERLAND ROUTE.
TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA
PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agen

ATLANTA ArcticIceWorks

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH consumers with the best of

ICE

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

Delivery Wagons are now in daily operation, and orders left at or sent to our Refrigerating Store, No. 30 Peachtree street, or to the Works at the West End, will have careful attention.

We are prepared to ship Ice in car-load lots, or by the ton or box, and orders are solicited from dealers in the towns and cities of this and other states. Our prices will be kept LOW and our Ice the BEST. The blocks of Ice are 12x12x32 inches, frozen solid, and weigh about 120 pounds.

Mr. H. F. Emery being no longer our agent, all parties desiring to deal with us will please address WM. CLIFFORD NEFF,
368 may16d1w P. O. Box 398, Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., April 5th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 6th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated.

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens	3 30 p m	" Macon	7 10 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak	1 08 p m	" Camak	11 41 a m
" Milled've	3 30 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
" Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.
S. K. JOHNSON, E. R. DORSEY,
Superintendent. Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

New or Old Blinds Fitted With DEABORN'S BLIND AWNING FIXTURES.

Can be used both ways shown in cut, making the best and cheapest awning known.

Ask your hardware dealer for them, or send for explanatory circulars to the manufacturers.

BOSTON BLOWER CO.,
59 apr6 d2taw3m tues thur Boston, Mass

BIRRESBORN
Natural Mineral Water.

The best purely Natural Mineral Water imported. Highly charged with Natural Carbonic Acid Gas.

A sterling remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, and a great aid to Digestion. A sure cure for Dyspepsia.

"UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
DUSSELDORF, Sept. 13, 1878.

I, Henry Lewis, Consular Agent of the United States at Dusseldorf, do hereby certify that I visited and tested this Water direct from its Source or Spring, and found it in no way a manufactured article, but a **Pure Mineral Water.** In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this Consular Agency this day and date above written."
[Signed] H. LEWIS,
U. S. Consular Agent, Dusseldorf, Germany.

BIRRESBORN NATURAL MINERAL WATER COMPANY,
DUSSELDORF, GERMANY.
LESZYNSKY & TROUP, New York,
Sole Agents for United States and Canadas.
For sale by DANIEL & MARSH,
Wholesale Agents,
and THEO. SCHUMANN,
Atlanta Georgia,
7 feb25 d3m tues thur sat 4th page

L. WURZBURG. THE BAZAR.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

THE BAZAR. THE BAZAR. THE BAZAR.

OUR PRICES.

STRAW GOODS AND MILLINERY. HATS.
Azorian Fayal 55 cents
Latest styles Swiss Chip 75 cents,
Modena Fayal 40 cents,
Coberg Straw 65 cents,
Shade Webster Straw, Trimm'd
Black Lace and Colored Satin Ribbon, White Twilled Silk Facing 95 cents. Children's Modena Fayal, Trimmed, 75 cts. Leghorn, very cheap. Real French Chips.
OSTRICH FEATHERS.
REAL BLACK TIPS 25 CENTS, and upwards for bunch of 3 tips.
Colored 75 cts and upwards.
French Flowers 15c. spray and upwards.

LACES AND RIBBONS.
Real Bretonne Lace, Black and White, 12c, 15c, 18c 20c, 25c, 30c.
Bretonne Scarfing 35 cents yd.
Immense Bargains in Valenciennes and French Real Torchon Lace 2½, 5, 6, 12, 15 cents and upwards.
Double-face Satin Ribbons, No. 5, 10c yard, 90c ps; No. 7, 12c yard, 1.10 ps; No. 9, 15c yard, 1.40 ps; No. 12, 20c yard, 1.75 ps.
All Silk Gros Grain Ribbons, No. 4, 6c yard, 55c ps; No. 5, 8c yard, 65c ps; No. 7, 9c yard, 75c ps; No. 9, 10c yard, 90c ps; No. 12, 13c yard, $1 ps.

L. WURZBURG, THE BAZAR.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE STATE.

THE Handsomest GOODS AND THE LOWEST PRICES AT 54 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 446 Broadway, N. Y.

CORSETS, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ties and Bows
Corsets at 35, 50, 65, 75, 95c and upwards. "Our Temptation Corset" does not belie its name, handsomely Embroidered, only 75 cents.
HOSIERY.
Misses' Fancy from 10c a p'ir and up. Ladies' Plain from 5c a pair up; Fancy 10c a pair and upwards. Real Balbriggan 25 cents.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
All Linen only 5c.
Gents' all Linen 10c.
Ladies' extra fine pure Linen only 10c.
BOWS AND TIES.
Swiss Tie Embroidered Edge 15 and 20 cents
Fine Bretonne Duchesse Cluny, 25 cts, 30 cts, and 35c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR. Manufactured Expressly for us.
SKIRTS.
Wide hem and 8 tucks, 50 cents. Same style, finer, 65 cents. Ruffle and tucks, 55c. Double ruffle and tucks, 70c. Fifteen tucks, 75c. Ruffle, tucks and emb., 90c. Tucks and emb., $1. Extra fine, Princess style, from $1.15 upwards.
CHEMISES.
Plain but good quality, 30c and 35c. Insertting, tucks and edge, 35, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 70c. Very handsome tucks, inserting and edging, from $1.15 up.
DRAWERS of every style, 40, 45, 50, 65, 85c and upward.
NIGHT DRESSES. Elegant designs, 60, 65, 90, 95c and up.
Ladies' Wrap'rs from 75c up.

THE Handsomest GOODS AND THE LOWEST PRICES AT 54 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 446 Broadway, N. Y.

ALL ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ENGINES, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, ETC.

Engines, Threshing Machines, Etc.

Wood, Taber & Morse Agricultural Engines and Sweepstakes,
THRESHERS, A SPECIALTY.

WE CAN SUPPLY THRESHERMEN AND OTHERS WITH THE BEST
AGRICULTURAL ENGINES, THRESHING MACHINES AND REAPERS AND MOWERS,
That comes to this country. EVERY MACHINE FULLY WARRANTED and
No Money required until Thoroughly Tested and Proven Superior TO ALL OTHERS.

Prices and Terms to Suit the Times.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.
HARWELL & SMITH,
Dealers in Engines, Machinery, Seeds, etc.,
000 may22 d4t 65 Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

SEEDS, HARVEST MACHINERY, ETC.

HARVESTING MACHINERY

IF YOU WANT A SEPARATOR, THRESHER, FAN MILL, GRAIN CRADLE, STEAM ENGINE, Taylor's, Traction or Self-Propelling, or any other Harvesting Machinery, call on or send for Circular to
MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,
000 may18 dtf 27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.

Refrigerators, Water Coolers, and Ice-Cream Freezers FOR EVERYBODY.

WE HAVE THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF COOKING STOVES, RANGES AND HOUSE furnishing Goods, Slate and Marbleized Iron Mantels, Grates, Lawn Setters, Flower Stands and Vases; Ice-cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Ice-Boxes, Gas Chandeliers, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Bath Tubs, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters Supplies, Tinners' Trimmings and Findings, in fact, anything you want in our line. Our stock must be seen to be appreciated, so come and see us as we are fully determined to keep the

Largest and Best Selected Stock in the State and at Bottom Prices.

Thanking a generous public for their Liberal Patronage and Respectfully ask a continuance of the same. 36 and 38 Peachtree street, ATLANTA, GA.
Agents for Knowles, Steam Pump.
221 apr13 2m HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
Over Half a Million Distributed!

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, **for the term of Twenty-five Years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
during which will take place the
109TH GRAND MONTHLY
AND THE
Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing
At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 17th, 1879,
Under the personal supervision and management of
GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. J. A. EARLY, of Virginia.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1 Grand Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Grand Prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Large Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Large Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 Prizes of	500	25,000
100 Prizes of	300	30,000
200 Prizes of	200	40,000
600 Prizes of	100	60,000
10,000 Prizes of	10	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	20,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	100	10,000
100 Approximation Prizes of	75	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La. } Commis'ners.
Gen. J. A. EARLY, of Va. }

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.
M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
309 may12d&w4w Atlanta, Ga.

9th GRAND DISTRIBUTION!
Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky, Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on
Saturday, May 31, 1879.
NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!
Prizes Paid in Full.
$112,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!
TICKETS ONLY $2.
Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the MAY DRAWING:

1 Prize	$30,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes 500 each	10,000
100 Prizes 100 each	10,000
200 Prizes 50 each	10,000
600 Prizes 20 each	12,000
1000 Prizes 10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes 100 each, " "	900
1,960 Prizes	$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.
493 apr26 dapr26 29 wky apr30 May d thur sat tues wky may 7 14 21 29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 julv23 d1yr

ELECTRIC BELTS

A SURE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, premature decay, exhaustion, etc. The only reliable cure. Circulars mailed free. Address J. K. REEVES, 43 Chatham street, New York.
984 feb27 d3m thur sat tues&w3m

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 29, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, March 30, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 25 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 45 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 00 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays.

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	10 20 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	5 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 20 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS TO NEW YORK via AUGUSTA, COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE and RICHMOND on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take SLEEPER MACON TO AUGUSTA on 7:35 p. m. train, connecting with Pullman Sleeper to New York without change.

BERTHS IN PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER can be secured at Schreiner's, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, WILLIAM ROGERS,
Gen. Ticket Agt. Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah
J. C. SHAW, W. G. RAOUL,
Gen. Trav. Agt. Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
000 apr2 dtf

SSS

MACON, GA., March 31, '79.

From having been intimate for a number of years with the proprietors of Swift's S. Specific, I have known much of its manufacture and use. There are men in this community, well known citizens, who were victims in early life to this most horrible disease, and who have been cured by this medicine, and who are now to all appearances, and in their own belief, as free from taint of disease, as the first man fresh from the hands of his Maker.

Delicacy of course forbids their public recommendation of this medicine, but I am allowed to refer the sceptic privately to those who will indorse everything that can be said in its favor.
T. L. MASSENBURG, Ph. G.

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